

FBIS

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF FANG YI'S VISIT TO TOKYO

Nuclear Equipment Pact Signed

OW121153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a Chinese science official here Thursday he is very pleased about the signing of an agreement on Japanese exports to China of nuclear power generation equipment. Meeting with Fang Yi of China's Science and Technology Commission, Nakasone said further efforts would be made to bring about a projected atomic power treaty between the two countries.

Fang, visiting Japan at the invitation of the Science and Technology Agency, said that China would spare no effort to conclude the treaty. Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries agreed in February to export equipment to a plant to be built in Qingshan in central China.

On USSR Nuclear Offer

OW130457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- The Soviet Union recently offered to sell its nuclear reactors to China "unconditionally," Japanese industry sources Friday quoted a key Chinese minister as saying. Fang Yi, in charge of the State Science and Technological Commission, was quoted as saying this may be discussed when Soviet Vice Prime Minister Ivan V. Arkhipov visits China next month for talks with Chinese leaders. The sources said Fang, who is also a Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party, made the remarks Thursday in a meeting with officials of the Japan Atomic Energy Commission and the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum.

In the 1950's, the Soviet Union helped China in the field of nuclear power development and Chinese scientists reportedly completed their country's first heavy-water type experimental reactor and cyclotron in 1958. But there has been no bilateral cooperation in the field since the 1960's because of an ideological dispute between the two communist superpowers. Diplomatic sources in Tokyo said the Soviet offer is probably aimed at improving Moscow-Beijing relations and that this may have implications on future relations among China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the informal meeting Thursday night, Fang was quoted as saying the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to unconditionally export its nuclear reactors to China. The Soviet Union also said it has no secrets to keep from China about nuclear reactors since Chinese already have nuclear weapons, he was quoted as saying. The sources said Fang told the meeting China has been opposing what it calls the Soviet Union's expansionist policy, but he said Chinese leaders do not oppose trade with the country. The sources said, however, China's top science and technology official did not refer to the type of nuclear reactors the Soviet Union is ready to offer to China or how the Beijing government has responded to the Soviet offer. Fang has been visiting Japan at the invitation of Japan's Science and Technology Agency and the Japan-China Association.

Touching on bilateral cooperation in the field of nuclear energy development, Fang said in the meeting that Japan's assistance to China is lagging behind France and West Germany and that Japan should become more independent from the United States. Science and technology cooperation between Japan and China has not reached the "high" level of general bilateral friendship, the sources quoted Fang as telling the meeting. "Much should be done for closer cooperation," he said.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI TO VISIT IN MAY FOR TALKS

OW121105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Former Chinese Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei will arrive in Tokyo on May 8 for talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Japanese leaders, diplomatic sources said Thursday. Ji is expected to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone while in Tokyo, they said. Ji and Abe are expected to discuss such problems as the future of Hong Kong and the Korean issue.

Ji is currently serving as a state councilor and a Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission. He is coming to Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry for the first six days and will remain for several more days on a private visit, the sources said.

YEN LIBERALIZATION PLAN TO BE OFFERED TO U.S.

OW130637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- Japan will make a "final proposal" to the United States for further liberalization of the yen and freer foreign access to its capital and financial markets at their financial experts' meeting to be held in Washington next Monday and Tuesday, a senior Finance Ministry official said Friday. Japanese and U.S. Government officials attending the third ad hoc meeting on yen-dollar relationship will include Tomomitsu Oba, Japanese vice finance minister for international affairs, and Beryl Sprinkel, U.S. Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, the official said. The Japanese proposal includes permitting Euroyen bond issues by Japanese corporations and easing guidelines for such issues by nonresidents, including foreign governments and corporations, he said.

The Washington meeting is expected to focus on Japan's new policy of fostering the Euroyen market by allowing Japanese banks to issue Euroyen certificates of deposit (CDs) with maturity of less than six months and permitting Japanese businesses to obtain Euroyen impact loans with periods of less than one year. But he said an embargo of 180 days from the date of issue will be placed on the inflow of capital raised through Euroyen bond issues to Japan and a total ban on capital inflow for Euroyen CDs. "This is necessary to prevent disruption of the domestic financial market such as a credit crunch," he explained. The Finance Ministry also plans to allow foreign securities houses operating in Japan to act as lead managers for underwriting Euroyen bonds despite strong objection by Japanese counterparts. Merrill Lynch and other big foreign brokerage houses have strongly requested they be allowed to do underwriting business for Euroyen bonds, so far allowed only to Japanese securities companies.

As to the controversial proposed joint venture between Nomura Securities Co. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. to operate trust business in Japan, the official said no final decision has been made as yet.

"We have to study the whole picture of Japan's trust banking system before reaching a final conclusion on the matter and that would take some time," he said. Seiichi Kawasaki, president of the Trust Bank Association of Japan, Thursday voiced opposition to foreign banks' entry into Japanese trust business, while expressing willingness to study any overture from a foreign bank to join hands with a Japanese trust bank.

The official also said Japan will explain to the U.S. its basic policy of liberalizing Japanese interest rates, starting with those of large bank deposits, possibly of over 50 million yen (222,000 dollars), and approving marketing of high-yield, floating-rate financial instruments. Japan will allow qualified foreign banks to sell newly-issued Japanese national bonds over the counter in June and deal in old bonds on the secondary market sometime later, he said. At present, only three American banks -- Bank of America, Citibank and Chase Manhattan Bank -- are permitted to do over-the-counter bond business.

MORE ON VISIT TO U.S. BY JSP'S ISHIBASHI

New York Speech

OW130153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 12 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, in a speech here Thursday, called for closer Japan-U.S. relations at the grass roots level without a military alliance. "We have been trying to foster friendship between Taro and John, and between Hanako and Mary in contrast to ties between Ron and Yasu (as Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan call each other)," Ishibashi said during the speech delivered at a New York hotel. Taro is a common name for Japanese boys and Hanako for girls.

Ishibashi also said he is opposed to a military alliance between Japan and the United States, adding that his primary political slogan is making Japan's "peace" Constitution a world Constitution. Ishibashi has been visiting the United States for the first time as leader of Japan's largest opposition party which is generally regarded as anti-American. He earlier said the current U.S. visit, the first by a JSP delegation in more than five years, is aimed at impressing the Japanese general public as well as U.S. leaders that the leftist party has changed under his new leadership since last year.

"We have been striving," Ishibashi said in the speech, "to change our ideas and policies to be more realistic, matter-of-fact." Comparing Japanese and American parliamentary democracies, Ishibashi said the Japanese system is still immature, referring to the perennial single-party rule by the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). The socialist party formed a coalition government in 1947 but it was short-lived. The LDP has been in power consecutively since 1955.

Earlier in the day, Ishibashi met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to exchange ideas on nuclear arms reduction and the Asian situation. In the talks, Ishibashi said the United States and the Soviet Union should try hard to reduce medium-range nuclear forces in Asia in particular.

The JSP leader also offered his good offices to bring about peace and stability in Northeast Asia, saying the Japanese opposition party has close ties with China as well as North Korea. Japan has diplomatic relations with China, but not with North Korea.

Ishibashi flew into New York Thursday from Washington where he held talks with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. He is scheduled to return to Japan next Tuesday to wind up the current 11-day American tour.

On Ties With U.S.

OW130353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0146 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 12 KYODO -- Visiting Japan Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi said here Thursday he plans to set up an office in the largest Japanese opposition party to deal with relations between Japan and the United States. "Japan-U.S. ties are the closest of all (Japan has with countries in the world)," Ishibashi said. "We may have different ideas but we can understand each other better by exchanging ideas." To this end, the JSP chairman said, he plans to set up an office specializing on Japan-U.S. relations. He said this in a question and answer session which followed his speech at a New York hotel.

Ishibashi has been visiting the United States since April 7 as leader of the first JSP delegation to make an American tour in five years. He earlier met with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for talks primarily on the Asian situation and defense matters. Ishibashi said during the question and answer session that he would like to have talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the Korean situation which was extensively discussed with the American Government leaders. "I met with Mr. Nakasone before my departure to the United States and offered my good offices (to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula)," Ishibashi told the meeting.

AUSTRALIA'S KERIN DISCUSSES TRADE, TIES WITH ABE

OW120915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Japan and Australia pledged Thursday to strengthen trade relations as farm trade negotiations got underway. The pledge was made by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin who discussed farm trade and overall bilateral relations at the Foreign Ministry. Kerin's talks with Abe coincided with the start of working-level negotiations on Australia's beef exports to Japan.

Kerin told Abe his visit signified the importance of Australian beef exports to Japan and expressed the hope it would have a favorable effect on the beef trade talks, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Both ministers acknowledged that agriculture was susceptible to political pressures, he said. Japan and the United States agreed on new beef and citrus fruit quotas last week after months of negotiations.

Australia, which supplies about 70 percent of Japan's beef imports, has warned that it will not be victimized by Japan's beef trade with America and other countries. Abe pointed out that Japan's beef imports from Australia had undergone a 10-fold increase in the last 10 years to 100,000 tons a year, compared to 10,000 tons nine years ago when he was agriculture minister. Kerin will meet with Agriculture Minister Shinjiro Yamamura Friday. He will leave for South Korea after his Tokyo visit.

Beef Quota Talks Continue

OW121251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Japan and Australia failed Thursday in efforts to fix a new Japanese import quota for Australian beef. The two sides decided to raise negotiations to a higher level, and Shinjiro Yamamura, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin were to meet Friday.

Details of the earlier working-level talks were not disclosed. Informed sources said Australian delegates demanded a substantial expansion of the quota so that Australia would not be "victimized" as a result of Japan's recent agreement to sharply increase its American beef import quota.

Australia has repeatedly asked Japan not to reduce its share in the Japanese imported beef market, now standing at around 70 percent. The Japanese side rejected the demand, according to the sources.

REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives 11 April

OW110555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens arrived here Wednesday for a five-day official visit to Japan. Martens is scheduled to meet government and business leaders and also visit industrial facilities. The Belgian leader will leave Japan for South Korea Sunday and fly back to Japan for an unofficial visit between April 18-21, Japanese officials said.

Meets Nakasone, Business Leaders

OW120925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone assured his Belgian counterpart Wilfried Martens that Japan will try to export its products to Western Europe in an orderly manner in view of the trade imbalance heavily in Japan's favor. Nakasone also said in a meeting with the visiting Belgian prime minister that the Japanese Government will announce a new market-opening package before the London summit of seven major industrial democracies in June.

Martens expressed hope that more Japanese companies would move into his country which is encouraging foreign investment and venture capital through tax incentives and other generous offers, a Japanese official said. The official in the Foreign Ministry said the two prime ministers agreed to finalize a science and technology agreement which the two countries have been negotiating. But Nakasone expressed reluctance to include industrial cooperation in the pact.

Nakasone told Martens, the official said, that the new market-opening package will feature further tariff cuts and greater foreign access to Japan's financial market.

The Belgian prime minister and his wife Lieve arrived in Tokyo Wednesday on an official visit for talks with government and business leaders. They will also do sight-seeing in the ancient capitals of Kyoto and Nara.

Martens said his government is carrying out a drastic fiscal reform calling for a 5 billion dollar spending cut and underscored the need for a restructuring of the nation's feeble industries like steel and textiles, the Japanese official later told reporters. Belgium, Martens told Nakasone, is preparing the infrastructure to install intermediate-range nuclear missiles on its soil as part of its security commitments.

The two leaders agreed that INF deployment in Western Europe should not prompt a transfer of Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe to the Far East, a Japanese Government official said.

The Japanese prime minister accepted Martens' invitation to visit Belgium but a Foreign Ministry official said Nakasone will not go to Brussels immediately before or after the London summit. The Belgian premier will attend a luncheon Friday to be hosted by Emperor Hirohito. Martens will leave for South Korea Sunday after visiting Kyoto and Nara.

Later in the day, the Belgian premier called for promotion of technical and industrial cooperation between Japan and Belgium at a reception given by Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations.

Martens told business leaders at the reception that conditions in Belgium favoring ush cooperation were improving, and the climate for foreign investment was also getting better. He called for the implementation of a 1981 agreement between the two countries on technical and industrial cooperation in promoting joint ventures in Japan, Belgium or third countries.

Martens also called for further Japanese efforts to open up its market for foreign goods. Keidanren President Yoshihiro Inayama said the Japanese business organization would not spare its efforts to maintain free trade.

Hirohito Hosts Luncheon

OW130425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito hosted visiting Belgian Prime Minister and Mrs Wilfried Martens at a luncheon at the Imperial Palace Friday. The emperor received the couple at the "Takenoma" (bamboo room) for a formal meeting before proceeding to a dining room for the luncheon. Some 40 persons, including Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko, were among those invited. The speaker and president of both houses of the Diet (parliament) and chief justice of the Supreme Court and their spouses were excluded from the luncheon this time in accordance with a Cabinet decision on March 16 to simplify the scale of formal functions for foreign dignitaries on official visits to Japan.

ABE GIVES DETAILS ON AID TO PHILIPPINES

OW110547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- The government will confirm that Japan's fiscal 1984 yen credit to the Philippines will be used for the purpose of helping stabilize Philippine people's livelihood, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. When exchanging notes on the credit, the essential purpose will be written in clear meaning, he said. Japan also will follow up by studying Manila's actual use of the aid through diplomatic channels, he said. Japan plans to extend a 55 billion yen (about 244.4 million dollars) credit to the Philippines for current fiscal year, but final-stage preparations are in delay.

The foreign minister made the remark in reply to Liberal-Democrat Shintaro Ishihara in a House committee session on the aid to the Philippines over which antigovernment groups in the Philippines are opposing. Abe said it is important to make sure whether Japan's economic assistance will be used for its essential purpose under the current political situation in the Philippines. He mentioned the importance, citing a need to rule out a political utilization of the Japanese aid. Japan's aid should be effectively used to help prevent an economic disturbance in the Philippines, Abe said.

NAKASONE TO VISIT AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP IN PAKISTAN

OW060259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to visit an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan during his official tour of the country beginning April 30, Japanese Government sources said Friday. The sources said Nakasone wants to have talks with Afghan refugees in Pakistan's Peshawar area near the Afghan border to learn their plight as well as about Soviet military activities in their country. The sources said Nakasone will take up the issue of Afghan refugees in his talks with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq.

Nakasone is expected to offer financial aid for the refugees and Japanese Government officials are now working out its details, including the amount of assistance, the sources said. An estimated 2.9 million Afghans have crossed the border into Pakistan since the Soviet invasion of their country in late 1979. Nakasone will be the first Japanese prime minister to visit Pakistan in 23 years. He will also visit India on the other leg of his tour lasting until May 6.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

OW051031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- Japan will call on Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea during a senior Vietnamese official's visit to Tokyo later this month, a high-ranking Japanese official said Thursday. The official of the Foreign Ministry said Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga will press for the troop withdrawal in a meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart Ha Van Lau. Lau will come to Japan to attend the 40th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Tokyo April 17-27.

The official's remark followed the Foreign Ministry's announcement Wednesday that the Japanese Government strongly expects Hanoi to help bring about a "political settlement" of the Kampuchean issue. Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchea's vice president in charge of foreign affairs, is also scheduled to attend the ESCAP meeting.

JSP TO SEND DELEGATION TO NORTH KOREA

OW120037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will send a four-man delegation to North Korea April 27-May 2 at the invitation of the Workers Party, JSP officials said Thursday. The delegation is led by Hideyoshi Hirose, vice chairman of the JSP special committee on Korean problems.

While in Pyongyang, it is scheduled to hold talks with Hyon Chun-kuk, a member of the Workers Party Central Committee and head of a Korea-Japan Friendship Association, and other Korean officials. Topics to be discussed include the revival of the nongovernment fishery accord which expired in June 1982 and the present situation on the Korean peninsula.

The sending of the delegation to North Korea follows the U.S. visit by JSP Chairman Mas shi Ishibashi this month, and comes amid moves between North and South Korea toward easing tension.

RE-ENTRY VISAS ISSUED TO CHONGNYON MEMBERS

SK070015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 84 p 1

[By KOREA TIMES correspondent Yi Pyong-il]

[Text] TOKYO -- The Japanese Government has issued re-entry visas into Japan for three leading members of the Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' association in Japan, it was disclosed Friday (Apr. 6). Japan's NHK-TV reported the fact in its morning news show Friday. The Koreans had asked for the re-entry visas in order to enter Japan after they attend an international symposium held in Portugal, the TV broadcasting corporation said.

The three, including a professor of Chosun University which is operated by Chongnyon, left for Portugal Thursday, according to the TV report. The Japanese Government has imposed sanctions against North Korea after the Rangoon bombing incident last October, which was committed by North Koreans.

CEILING SET ON PREFERENTIAL-TARIFF STEEL IMPORTS

OW121041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- The Japanese Government has set a ceiling on preferential-tariff imports of two steel products -- steel plate and hot coil (hot rolled sheet in coil), government officials confirmed Thursday. The preferential tariff is nil, in principle, and imports in excess of the ceilings are subject to the common tariffs.

The decision follows expressions of concern by Japanese steel makers that a sudden rush in imports of plate and sheets in coil from countries like South Korea and Taiwan might result from the introduction of a new, expanded ceiling system this year, causing disruption in the domestic market.

Japan's system of generalized preferences was greatly expanded, effective from April 1 this year, following Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's promise during his visit to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last year to do his best to boost imports from developing countries.

Under the previous system, steel products were grouped together, but under the new system they are divided into five groups: hot rolled sheets in coil, plate, pig iron, cold rolled strips and hoops, and other steel products. The basis of calculating import quotas for these products from developing countries has been revised, bringing total steel import ceilings for fiscal 1984 to 177 billion yen (793.7 million dollars) worth, nearly seven times the previous ceiling.

Where the products concerned cause no particular problems for domestic industries, government policy has been to administer the ceiling flexibly, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said, meaning that amounts exceeding ceilings might still be allowed into Japan duty free. The official said this would still be the case for pig iron, cold rolled strips and hoops and steel products in the catch-all "other" category. But for hot rolled sheets in coil and plates, imports exceeding the ceiling for fiscal 1984 will be subject to 4.9 percent duty, they said.

The duty, administered on a monthly basis, will become applicable from the start of the second month after the ceiling is exceeded, officials said. This is due to a time lag in the import monitoring system.

Import statistics show that Japan's overall steel imports for calendar 1982 were 1.9 million tons, rising nearly 40 percent to 2.6 million tons in 1983, of which 1.2 million tons (46 percent) were hot rolled sheets in coil and 1.1 million tons (41 percent) plates. Estimates based on January and February 1984 imports indicate that the overall level of Japan's steel imports in calendar 1984 could rise to well over 4 million tons.

MITI REVEALS PLAN FOR PUBLIC HIGH-TECH EXCHANGES

OW130527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Friday revealed a plan for creating eight public high-tech exchanges in this country in fiscal 1985. A MITI official said the aim is to promote the exchange of high technologies between different types of business and different fields of technology to facilitate the development of new advanced technologies. The official told KYODO that a team would be inaugurated soon and asked to study ways to run such exchanges and to recommend them to the MITI by June. He said the study team would be made up of Nomura Securities Co., Mitsubishi Corp., the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co. and other companies.

Under tentative plans, a central exchange would be set up in Osaka and seven local exchanges each in Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Toyama, Takamatsu and Kumamoto, he said. A total of 3,000 companies would be invited to be registered as high-tech sellers and members. Traded would be three types of technologies: technologies already patented, technologies already developed but not patented as yet and technologies now under development, he said. He said there would be three main problems -- protection of business secrets, evaluation and pricing of technologies. The official said there may be private high-tech exchanges but no public exchanges of that kind abroad.

NAKASONE NAMES KOMOTO ACTING MITI MINISTER

OW130211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone named Toshio Komoto acting minister of international trade and industry Friday. Komoto, a member of the Cabinet and director general of the Economic Planning Agency, will hold the MITI ministerial post for three days between Friday and Sunday, while MITI Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi is on a visit to South Korea.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

SK121056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko upon his election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you on your election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the 1st session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet by deep trust of the Soviet people.

I wholeheartedly wish you great success in your responsible work of leading the struggle of the Soviet people to accelerate the completion of a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, increase the country's might, promote the people's wellbeing and defend peace and security of the world, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and a series of plenary meetings of the party Central Committee held in recent years.

The parties, governments and peoples of our two countries have established tight bonds of fraternal friendship in the common struggle to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

I firmly believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop in scope in the future in many fields in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and the cause of socialism as a whole.

VRPR URGES RESPONSE TO TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK120858 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Unattributed talk: "They Should Actively Respond to the Proposal for Tripartite Talks," from the program "Reunification Plaza"]

[Text] Several months have passed since the North advanced its proposal for tripartite talks, which is enjoying ardent support and agreement from the peace-loving people of the world. This proposal, however, has not been brought to its due fruition because of the insincere attitude of the U.S. authorities and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has repeatedly perpetrated slander and defamation against the North since it made the proposal for tripartite talks. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is now wildly running amok across the nation with deceitful propaganda against the North's proposal by mobilizing all of the government-patronized propaganda means. In particular, its slander and defamation of the North have become more fierce since the letter of Kang Song-san, the North's premier, was made public. What is even more disgusting is that the content of the slandering North that is perpetrated by the authorities are all preposterous.

In a reply letter to Premier Kang Song-san's letter dated 7 March, they only repeated unreasonable and nonsensical advocacy, distorting the contents of the North's proposal. As is known, the North's proposal for tripartite talks does not reject dialogue between the North and the South for reunification. The proposal clearly pointed out that, through tripartite talks, a peace agreement should be concluded with the United States, the U.S. troops should be pulled out of South Korea, and a nonaggression declaration should be adopted between the North and the South. Thus, the North and the South can hold a dialogue for reunification after the precondition for reunification has been provided.

In other words, the North clearly stated that, under the circumstances in which South Korea does not have the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army, is not a signatory of the Armistice Agreement, and has turned over all the real power to the United States, the danger of war would not be eliminated on the Korean peninsula and practical measures for achieving independent and peaceful reunification would not be worked out even if the North met the South Korean authorities and held a dialogue with them.

In addition, the North said that it would be ready to hold a North-South dialogue if the Chon Tu-hwan clique took over the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army even now, if it forced the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, and if it took over all the rights to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

The authorities, however, only remained silent and did not react to these issues. Impartially speaking, the contents of Premier Kang Song-san's letter are all reasonable. In fact, South Korea is a total U.S. colony. It was deprived of the prerogative of the supreme command of the Armed Forces, which is symbolic of independence, and it is not in a position to carry out administration and personnel management freely without prior approval of the United States. Its economy is also thoroughly colonial and subordinate.

Some time ago, in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, assemblyman Yi Se-ki held that South Korea should take over the operational command of the South Korean Army from the UN Command, which represents the United States, in the future, and demanded that the senior member of the Military Armistice Commission be replaced with a South Korean Army officer. All this shows that the prerogative of supreme command of the army is not in the hands of South Korea but in those of the U.S. authorities.

However, in order to pretend that they have the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army, the ruling authorities produced a drama showing that the South Korean Army officers command U.S. troops during the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises.

It is indeed a ridiculous trick for those who do not even have the prerogative of supreme command of the Army to talk about talks of the authorities and so forth.

Despite such facts, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has repeatedly made absurd remarks as if the proposal for tripartite talks were unjust, ignoring the issue of the prerogative of supreme command. This shows that the ruling authorities are splittists who are maneuvering for permanent division, not reunification. The aim of the talks between authorities raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is very clear. It is scheming to use dialogue, as in the past, as a means for permanent division and is preposterously calling for holding the talks by the persons concerned [tangsa ja hoedam].

In other words, it only has the dark intention of maneuvering for permanent division behind dialogue and maintaining its life as a colonial stooge by perpetuating the nation's division.

Ever since the publication of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, the North has held that, under the conditions in which the South Korean Government is a colonial regime deprived of all real power by the United States and the U.S. troops remaining in South Korea, a North-South dialogue is insignificant.

As is known, the United States, embarrassed by the North-South dialogue which began in the 1970's and by our masses' enhanced spirit for reunification, instigated the puppet regime to announce the 23 June statement for division, which stipulated the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the North and the South.

It is quite natural for the North not to repeat such a course. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique, ignoring the just proposal of the North for tripartite talks, adheres to preposterous antireunification propaganda while speaking of talks between the authorities and so forth, its miserable nature as splittist would be more nakedly revealed.

The ruling authorities should not run amok with deceitful propaganda on reunification, using sweet words, but affirmatively respond to the proposal of the North for tripartite talks, a most realistic and just proposal which will open a favorable aspect for the peaceful reunification of the nation.

SUPPORT FOR TALKS PROPOSAL AT IPU MEETING CITED

SK121517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- Delegates of many countries to the 71st Inter-parliamentary Conference held in Geneva supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The Chinese delegate said: The situation on the Korean peninsula deserves the attention of the world. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express full support to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace in Korea and the world. The peaceful reunification of Korea is in the interests not only of the Korean people but also of the world peace.

The Soviet delegate said: We consider that the danger of conflict should be dispelled by negotiation. In this regards, we support the recent peace proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Yugoslav delegate said: The situation on the Korean peninsula is being aggravated due to strengthened foreign military presence in South Korea. We fully support the DPRK proposals for peace and reunification of the country including the recent proposal for tripartite talks.

The Romanian and Syrian delegates said that they support the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. The Bulgarian delegate also supported the proposal for tripartite talks. The GDR delegate declared that his country supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for discussing the problem of replacing the Armistice Agreement signed between the DPRK and the United States with a peace agreement and other problems.

The Cuban delegate said that the U.S. forces present in South Korea are a big obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the Mongolian delegate expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle to ease the tensions created in the country through dialogue and negotiation. The Vietnamese delegate extended support to the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The Zimbabwean delegate said: Rejoicing at the opening of the prospect of a durable peace on the Korean peninsula by the proposal for tripartite talks, we strongly demand an end to all military actions adversely affecting this.

The Ugandan delegate said that negotiation for peace and reunification will help promote understanding and trust between the North and the South. The proposal for tripartite talks is a logical basis for this negotiation.

The delegate of Cape Verde voiced support to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Korea and peace and reunification of the country.

The Zambian delegate urged the parliaments of all countries to pay attention to the Korean question.

U.S. PLAN TO TRANSFER EQUIPMENT TO SOUTH NOTED

SK130403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists are scheming to transfer military equipment worth 9,100 million dollars to the South Korean puppets in the five years from 1982 to 1986, according to South Korean paper KYONGHYANG SINMUN. This fact was reportedly brought to light by a testimony of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs at the House Sub-committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Included in the military equipment planned to be transferred to the puppets are "F-16" fighter-bombers and various guided missiles.

DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- Students of many universities in Seoul valiantly waged a demonstration struggle for democratisation of the campus on April 11 in defiance of the suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

After staging a demonstration for several hours shouting anti-"government" slogans, more than 1,500 students of Seoul University held a "memorial service for the spirit of the departed for democracy" in memory of the students who were murdered in the anti-fascist struggle.

More than 150 students of Sogang University who rose in a demonstration struggle demanded presentation of documents worked out to forcibly draft patriotic students into the puppet army.

When their demand was rejected, they went over to a violent struggle, breaking into the office of the students' section of the university and destroying furniture. The students noted that it was aimed at making materials for forcible conscription that the police officers of the Mapo police station secretly took photographs of students during the demonstration staged on April 6.

The combat police was sent to the university, but the student demonstrators fought in high spirits, not yielding to it.

Yesterday a demonstration was waged also by more than 600 students at Ehwa Women's University. When the riot police pounced upon them, they countered them with fierce rock-throwing. Eight policemen were heavily injured, the report said.

Students of Koryo University held anti-"government" meetings three times yesterday in the teeth of suppression by the fascist clique and decided to form a "committee for promotion of autonomy."

The struggle of the students protesting against the fascist repression by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan shows a sign of further expansion.

Further Report

SK130425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA) -- Seoul University students continued their massive struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique of puppets, stooges of the U.S. imperialists, on April 12 following April 10 and 11, according to a report. Students who held a meeting on the afternoon of April 10, put up a 16-point demand including the "cancellation" of the reactionary "system of guidance suspension" and declared that they would continue their sit-in for an indefinite period unless the demand is met were continuing their struggle as of the morning of April 12, the report said.

The students of Koryo University who held a general student meeting on March 22 and declared that they would wage a decisive struggle against the forcible conscription by the fascist clique staged a demonstration in the campus on April 11 in high spirits and held an "inaugural meeting of the circle confederation." More than 300 students of the commercial college of the university reportedly decided to hold an "open forum for campus freedom" under the sponsorship of the "circle confederation."

More than 1,500 students of Sogang University held anti-"government" meetings on the campus on April 11 and 12 and resisted the puppet riot police by a hit-and-run stone battle, shouting "Down with the dictatorial 'regime'" and "stop the campus surveillance," and strongly protested against the forcible suspension of lectures by the fascist clique.

More than 1,000 students at the University of Foreign Studies who also held an indignation meeting in front of the university library building on the afternoon of April 12, brought before their ranks 7 journalists including a reporter of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" and a reporter of CHUNGANG ILBO who were on the campus in token of protest against the "government"-supported press, and held a demonstration.

That day about 1,500 students of Kyonghui University held a demonstration and sit-in in demand of campus democracy and a halt to the suppression of students. Anti-"government" struggles were also waged earlier at Songgyungwan University, Tongguk University and other universities.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS VISITING DELEGATIONS

Receives Chongnyon Greetings

SK121547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 12 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group headed by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Comrade Ho Tam was also on hand.

The head of the congratulatory group warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 72nd birthday and sincerely wished him good health and a long life, representing the loyalty of the entire functionaries of Chongnyon and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the members of the congratulatory group in a warm atmosphere.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the members of the congratulatory group.

Converses With Peruvian Group

SK121553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1238 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 12 received the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Carlos Roca, member of the Political Commission and secretary in charge of the international relations of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. Also on hand were members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Alan Garcia, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

UGANDAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

Greeting by Kang Song-san

SK130435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Prime Minister Otema Alimadi arrived in Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up amidst a large crowd of people who turned out to the airport to welcome the goodwill mission of the Ugandan people were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of respected President A. Milton Obote.

The guests were met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Minister of Trade Choe Chong-kun and others. A welcome function was held there for the delegation.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit

SK130429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with editorial articles welcoming the visit to our country of the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by His Excellency Otema Alimadi, prime minister of the Republic of Uganda, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the visit of the Ugandan prime minister to our country will be an important landmark in further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Uganda daily developing in scope, NODONG SINMUN says:

Today the Ugandan people, under the leadership of President A. Milton Obote, are conducting a worthy struggle for achieving national harmony and unity and building a happy and prosperous independent and sovereign state, smashing the subversive activities of the imperialists and the enemies at home and abroad.

Under the banner of non-alignment, the Ugandan Government opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, supports the people's liberation struggle and develops friendly and cooperative relations with the African and others countries of the new-emerging forces.

Our people warmly congratulate the Ugandan people on their successes in building an independent, new society and actively support their just cause.

Friendship and cooperation between Korea and Uganda are favourably developing day by day amid the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President A. Milton Obote.

It will contribute to the achievement of unity and cohesion of the Non-aligned Movement to deepen friendship and unity between the two peoples.

Our people will as ever actively strive to strengthen friendship and unity with the Ugandan people and other peoples of non-aligned and developing countries under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS VISITING CONGOLESE GROUP

SK110411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on April 10 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Congolese Foreign Ministry headed by Essie Marcel, policy councillor of the Congolese Foreign Ministry.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrival Reported

SK110429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- A trade union delegation of Romania headed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air.

It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and other personages concerned. Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were also present there.

Trade Union Federation Banquet

SK110812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arranged a banquet for the Romanian trade union delegation at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of April 10.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said:

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and workers of Korea and Romania which have been brought to a new, higher stage by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are favourably developing in various domains.

We are rejoiced as over our own over the successes made by the Romanian working people in their endeavours for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the national party conference under the leadership of their party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and sincerely wish them new success in their endeavours for building a multilaterally developed socialist society, safeguarding peace and security in Europe and turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Speaking next, the head of the delegation Nicolae Constantin stressed: The delegation's visit to your beautiful country is a clear expression of the continued favorable development of friendly relations between the parties, peoples, workers and trade union organisations of the two countries in the spirit of consultation between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leaders of the two parties and peoples.

He said: We are pleased to directly witness successes being made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We reassure you of the fraternal solidarity of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the entire Romanian trade union members with your struggle for the early realisation of national reunification, the greatest desire of the Korean people.

The attendants at the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

ENVOY TO TUNISIA MEETS WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT

SK130340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on April 8 met Yi Yong-hak, Korean ambassador to Tunisia.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He said he warmly congratulates Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader, on his birthday.

Noting that the great comrade president has always extended full support and solidarity for the Palestinian resistance fighters, he stated that this is a great encouragement to them. We actively support the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and would stand on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has created a world-wide example, he noted. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG WORKS VOLUMES 26, 27, 28 PUBLISHED

SK121526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out "Kim Il-song's Works" Vols. 26, 27 and 28, the encyclopedia of the *chuche* idea containing the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in chronological order.

"Kim Il-song's Works" Volumes 27, 27 and 28 carry 84 works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song including speeches, concluding speeches and talks in the period between January 1971 and December 1973.

In a number of works including "Revolutionary Unity Is the Guarantee of All Victories," "Unity Based on Revolutionary Comradeship Is the Source of the Invincibility of the People's Army," "Chongnyon Functionaries Should Strengthen Unity," and "Some Tasks for Improving and Strengthening the Party Ideological Work at Present" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the necessity of further strengthening the revolutionary unity and the fundamental request, tasks and ways for its realization.

In "Let Us Accelerate the Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions More Energetically," "On Vigorously Conducting the Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions in the Industrial Domains" and "On Vigorously Conducting the Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions in the Countryside, and other works he gives wise and scientific answers to theoretical and practical questions arising in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions such as the essence and historical necessity of the three revolutions, tasks and ways for constantly developing them in depth and the question of conducting the three-revolution team movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives scientific and theoretical answers to questions of principle arising in consolidating and developing the state social system such as the questions of instituting a socialist constitution suited to the new realities after the establishment of the socialist system and strictly abiding by it, strengthening the people's government bodies and enhancing their functions and roles in his works including "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "Concluding Speech at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Clearly expounded in his works including "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," "Let us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," "On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification," "On Some Problems Concerning the Internal and External Policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republics" are policies for national reunification and questions of principle for their implementation put forward by him in response to the demand of the developing internal and external situation.

The works contained in "Kim Il-song's Works" Vols. 26, 27 and 28 also give deep-going scientific and theoretical explanations about the immortal *chuche* idea and comprehensively systematize the outstanding idea, theory and policies giving answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in all fields of the revolution and construction -- political, economic, cultural and military domains and external activities.

BRIEFS

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS DEPART -- Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- A Korean film delegation headed by Kim Myong-ho, deputy director of the General Department of Film of the Ministry of Culture and Art, left here on April 4 to attend the opening function of a Korean film week to be held in Algeria on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A delegation of the Korean students committee headed by its Chairman Kim Chang-yong left here today to attend the meetings of the international union of students scheduled in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, a Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to participate in the first congress of the national union of Angolan workers and an international trade union meeting for peace to be held in Nicaragua, and a delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its vice-chairman Yi Chong-nam to visit Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 4 Apr 84 SK]

OVERSEAS KOREANS LEAVE -- Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Kim Hak-su, Kim Chong-hae, Kim San-ho, Kim Ok-chu and Ko Chong-ok, Korean residents in the United States, and Im Hun-chae, a Korean resident in Canada, left Pyongyang on April 3 after visiting the socialist homeland. They were seen off at the airport by Pak Yong-taek, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, Their Families and Relatives. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Apr 84 SK]

UNIFICATION MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH NORTH

OW121908 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1216 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Minister of National Unification Board Son Chae-sik interviewed by NHK Seoul correspondent Nakatani -- recorded; time and place of interview not indicated; questions asked in Japanese and answers given in Korean with summarized Japanese translation of Son's remarks in subtitles; Son's remarks translated from Korean]

[Text] [Nakatani] Mr Minister, North Korea proposed tripartite talks involving both North and South Korea and the United States. What is the ROK's response to the proposal?

[Son Chae-sik] In a nutshell, the North Korean proposal totally lacks sincerity. North Korea made the proposal on 8 October last year, 1 day before the Rangoon, Burma, bombing incident triggered by North Korea. On numerous occasions in the past, we have witnessed similar instances of armed provocations by North Korea and its crafty designs to cover up what it did. On 7 June 1950, only 18 days before the launching of its invasion of the South on 25 June the same year, North Korea proposed a conference of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations to discuss the question of establishing a North and South Korean joint parliament.

Investigations and trials conducted independently by the Burmese authorities irrefutably established that the Rangoon incident was a criminal work perpetrated by North Korea. On 4 November last year, the Burmese authorities announced to the whole world the truth about the incident, holding North Korean commandos responsible for it. Burma then revoked its recognition of North Korea, did it not? Despite this fact, North Korea says that it is ready for dialogue, claiming that the incident was a self-staged drama. No one could see any sincerity in its proposal for dialogue.

Next, the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks is deceptive and false in its substance. North Korea insists that at the proposed tripartite talks a peace agreement must first be concluded between the United States and North Korea for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK. If the talks are for discussing an agreement to be concluded between the United States and North Korea, the talks cannot be in effect, primarily between the United States and North Korea, no matter what the talks are called. They will be tripartite talks in name only. In fact, it will be precisely the same kind of bilateral talks between the United States and North Korea which North Korea has been demanding to force the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK.

The abnormal tripartite talks proposal by North Korea is not aimed at the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, but at compelling U.S. troops to withdraw from the ROK and disrupting the balance of military power, and then at achieving communization and unification. There is one thing we would again like to make clear on this occasion. It is that U.S. troops were not stationed in this land when North Korea touched off the Korean war on 25 June 1950. U.S. troops had left our country in 1949, the year before the outbreak of the Korean war. If it had not been for the North Korean invasion, U.S. troops would not have returned to the Korean peninsula.

Even after the armistice agreement was put in effect, North Korea never abandoned its design of reinvading the South. While continuing its military buildup, North Korea sent in armed commandos in an attempt to attack the Chongwadae presidential mansion in January 1968. In early 1970, when the North-South dialogue was in progress, it dug tunnels toward the South across the truce line. And it triggered the Rangoon bombing incident for assassination in October of last year. It is thus known to the whole world that North Korea has continued to engage in violence and armed provocations.

Inasmuch as the U.S. forces in Korea are stationed in this country under the ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty for the purpose of countering the North Korean threat to invade the South and preserving peace in the Korean peninsula, all issues involving them are subject to bilateral agreement between the ROK and the United States. An urgent immediate task to be fulfilled on the Korean Peninsula is to prevent the outbreak of another war, establish a lasting peace, and eventually to achieve peaceful unification. This task should be accomplished by North and South Korea at their own initiative.

The unification question is basically an internal question of the Korean people, directly linked with the survival and happiness of all the Korean people. Therefore, unification should absolutely be achieved by the independent decision and self-reliant resources of the Korean people. Without a direct dialogue and agreement between the two parties concerned -- North and South Korea -- it will be impossible to solve any problems concerning unification. Based on this logic, our government in the past proposed direct North-South Korean talks, including talks between the highest responsible persons of North and South Korea.

[Nakatani] Japan has come up with the idea of holding six-way talks among North and South Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan. Do you think Japan can play a certain role in easing tension?

[Son Chae-sik] The ROK and Japan, as close neighbors, are cooperating with each other for peace, stability, and prosperity in this region, while pursuing freedom and democracy, their common values. In our opinion, as clarified in the joint statement by His Excellency President Chon Tu-Hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone on 12 January last year, the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is essential to the peace and stability of East Asia, including Japan. From this point of view, we expect that Japan will be able to play a constructive role in creating an international climate conducive to preventing the recurrence of war and to achieving a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

As for the proposed talks among the countries concerned, we think that these talks can be considered when they are found necessary for peace on the Korean peninsula in the course of a North-South dialogue.

[Nakatani] Next, China is said to have played an active role behind North Korea's call for tripartite talks. Meanwhile, China is nowadays making a noticeable approach to the ROK, as indicated by its conduct of sports diplomacy and its readiness to permit the reunions of displaced Korean families. What do you expect from China?

[Son Chae-sik] Red China has reiterated that it is interested in preventing the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula. If it really desires stability and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should make active efforts to make North Korea understand China's own judgement, instead of unconditionally supporting North Korea in the interests of its relations with North Korea.

We believe that Red China should check North Korea from launching an adventurous war and should exercise every possible influence so that North Korea will agree to hold a direct North-South dialogue as soon as possible. New developments between our country and Red China, such as sports exchanges, are fortunate developments in the sense that they can contribute to creating a climate conducive to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. But we do not think they indicate any change in Red China's policy toward the ROK.

[Nakatani] Would you then explain the basic ROK stance on reunification?

[Son Chae-sik] Yes. In response to our nation's desire for reunification, our government enunciated a formula for democratization and democratic reunification on 22 January 1982. This formula is based on the following three principles:

1. The reunification of the Korean peninsula must be achieved in accordance with the principle of national self-determination. This means that reunification must be achieved by **our** people, themselves, according to their will.
2. The next principle is that reunification must be achieved by democratic methods and procedures. This means that reunification must be achieved through a general election that reflects the free will of all the 60 million people, not according to the arbitrary will of any group or social stratum.
3. The third principle is that reunification must be achieved by peaceful means. This means that reunification must be achieved by peaceful means, such as dialogues and negotiations, rejecting the use of arms or violence under any circumstances.

Under these principles, our reunification formula proposes that representatives of North and South Korea meet together to draft a unified constitution, that this draft be put to a national referendum for approval, and that a unified state be created by holding a general election in accordance with the constitution so adopted. But, as you know, amid the protracted alienation and enmity between the North and the South, a total of 1.4 million troops are confronting each other, with deep-rooted distrust and explosive tensions continuing. That is why our formula for democratization and democratic reunification proposes that an interim agreement -- settling disputes by peaceful means, ending the arms race, realizing exchanges and cooperation between North and South, and establishing liaison missions in Seoul and Pyongyang as its substance -- be signed so that mutual relations can be improved and the foundations of national trust and comity laid, thereby promoting the realization of reunification.

To discuss these matters, we proposed talks between the highest responsible authorities of North and South Korea and have ever since urged their realization. If these talks are held, not only our reunification formula but also North Korea's reunification formula can be discussed together. In addition, any other problems brought up by either side can be discussed. That is our basic position.

[Nakatani] Thank you very much.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON NORTH-SOUTH SPORTS TALKS

SK130551 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Friday expressed his regret over the North Korean walkout of the first inter-Korean sports officials meeting held April 9 to discuss forming single teams to compete in 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events.

Yi said South Korea agreed to such a meeting "in the spirit of good sportsmanship, although we have called and will continue to call on North Korea to take appropriate measures to atone for the terrorist atrocity in Burma, and to return Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, who they kidnapped six years ago."

In an address to a meeting of Rotary International, Yi also said the South Korean Government has put forth a series of constructive proposals to resolve the question of Korea's reunification through dialogue between South and North Korea. Calling North Korea's proposal for the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States and both Koreas "another receptive peace gesture," Yi said the North is seeking to achieve its long-standing goal of direct, bilateral contact with the United States in an attempt to get the U.S. forces out of Korea and pave the way for the communization of the whole peninsula.

Yi said the South recently repeated its call for the North to initiate an exchange of letters and visits between the people in the two parts of Korea. But he said North Korea has so far disregarded the call. "In contrast," Yi added, "it is indeed my great pleasure to remind you that mainland China, notwithstanding North Korea's objections, has responded to our humanitarian call to permit Koreans living in that country to meet and be reunited with their relatives living in Korea."

Yi said South Korea is striving hard to achieve and sustain economic development, and to serve the world community by maintaining the security of the divided Korean peninsula. The South Korean Government has made untiring efforts, including calls for a meeting of the highest authorities or of ministerial-level officials of the two Koreas, Yi said. However, the North has rejected all of these proposals.

SIN SANG-OK DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF DPRK KIDNAPPING

OW122321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, April 12 (AFP) -- South Korean film director Sin Sang-ok, who disappeared from Hong Kong with his wife six years ago, emerged from hiding here today to deny South Korean reports that he had been kidnapped by North Korea.

Mr Sin who arrived here four days ago noted journalists that the South Korean Government was using his case as an "instrument in its cold war" with North Korea. He has decided to leave South Korea because of repeated harassment by the authorities, he said.

Mr Sin said that he and his wife had spent time in Paris, East Germany, Prague and Moscow since leaving Hong Kong. He was now based in Budapest, and was working on a new film, "Genghis Khan," with backing from North Korean, Chinese, Soviet, Hungarian, Japanese and Indian film companies.

REPORTAGE ON FOOTBALL CONFEDERATION PRC MEETING

ROK Flag Displayed

SK121124 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 84 p 5

[Report by Correspondent Pak Sun-chae from Hong Kong]

[Text] The delegates of North and South Korea, who met each other at the general conference of the Asian Football Confederation [AFC] now underway in Canton, Communist China, had their photograph taken together through the arbitration of Communist China, in contrast to the tense atmosphere in Panmunjom.

The delegates of North and South Korea stayed away from each other at the reception, appearing awkward. However, Wang Pingshan, Vice Governor of Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the sponsor of the reception, called upon them to come together and encouraged them to have a photograph taken together.

South Korea and Communist China wrangled with each other over the issue of using national flags. This problem, however, seemed to have been settled later in the conference. The flag of the Republic of Korea was placed on the table in the conference room in Canton in return for the use of the communist China flag in the Asian Junior Basketball Championship in Seoul.

The tables in the conference room were arranged in accordance with the order of entry into the AFC. Thus, the table of South Korea was placed ahead of North Korea's. During the conference, South Korea and Communist China pursued the possibility of direct exchanges of their football teams. It was revealed, however, that such exchanges would be possible only through international games. In the meantime, Communist China obtained permission from the AFC to hold international junior football competition in Beijing, Shanghai, and Tientsin, with youths under the age of 16 participating.

ROK Delegation Returns

SK121234 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- President of the Korean Football Association Choe Su-yong returned home Thursday afternoon from China where he attended an Asian Football Confederation (AFC) meeting in Canton April 8-10. Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Choe said China responded favorably to South Korea's proposal of an exchange of football games between the two countries.

The four members of the delegation headed by Choe were the first South Korean athletic officials to attend such a meeting in China, which maintains no diplomatic relations with Seoul. Last month, China opened its doors to a South Korean Davis Cup team for the first time since the communist takeover of the mainland. China won the elimination round.

In Seoul, Chinese cagers and cagerettes are taking part in the eighth Asian Junior Basketball Championships. They are the first Chinese athletes to visit South Korea.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN FUTURE KOREAN CONFLICT CONSIDERED

SK120335 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 84 p 1

[By Tokyo correspondent No Chin-hwan]

[Text] It was disclosed on 10 April that the Japanese Government is presently having close consultations with the United States on the role which Japan would play if a military conflict similar to the Korean War in 1950 broke out again on the Korean peninsula.

On the afternoon of 10 April, meeting the South Korean reporters assigned to the Foreign Ministry of the South Korean Government, who were visiting Japan, (Haruo Natsume), deputy director general of the Defense Agency of Japan, on the likelihood of a conflict on the Korean peninsula, said: The Japanese Government is making a joint study with the United States to prepare for such a contingency. Japan is discussing with the United States what Japan can do for the United States if a conflict were to break out. In this connection, Japan is considering offering bases in Japan and cooperation on transport problems.

These remarks by the deputy director general of the Japan's Defense Agency are construed as showing that Japan would help South Korea in case of a contingency on the Korean peninsula by rendering military cooperation to the United States. He also said he thinks that the Japanese Government should consult with South Korea about blockading the Strait of Korea, if a need were to arise, because it doesn't know under what circumstances it should do it.

WAKH: CHIN WELCOMES QATAR AMIR'S SEOUL VISIT

GF121745 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Doha, April 12, (WAKH) -- South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong welcomed H.H. the amir of Qatar's visit to Seoul and said it would further strengthen bilateral relations.

In an interview with the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH the South Korean official said that the visit is commended by the South Korean people. Views on many political issues are identical between the two countries which are also based on strong economic ties, he said. The South Korean official added that 70 percent of Korean oil is imported from the Gulf states. He went on to say that 130,000 Koreans are working in the Gulf.

Mr Chin also spoke about a number of current Arab issues, such as the Palestinian question, Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the Korean peninsula. He said that his country supports the Palestinian people's rights and calls for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

FINANCE MINISTRY ON NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT

SK130129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will open its door wider to foreign investment while restraining the inducement of foreign loans to reduce its foreign debts, Finance Minister Kim Man-che said Thursday. In an opening address to a Finance Ministry-sponsored seminar to promote foreign investment, Kim said, "There will be no more restrictions on foreign investor's ownership." The government will also expand tax exemption for foreign investors, Kim added.

Noting that the nation's revised foreign capital inducement law will go into effect as of July 1, Kim said the law will adopt a "negative list system" for broader participation of foreign investors in Korean industries. Currently, Korea has a "positive list system" that lists business in which foreigners may invest. The "negative list system" will show only the business lines to be banned or restricted for foreign investors.

Kim said his ministry is working on the selection of businesses for the new list which will be as small as possible. The Finance Ministry also will adopt an automatic approval system for small-scaled investments and technology investments, and will ease restrictions on the foreign investor's equity share, Kim said.

In addition, Kim said foreign investors will be allowed to invest their dividends into other businesses.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES REPORTED

Seoul National Unrest

SK121314 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Some 600 professors of Seoul National University [SNU] held a plenary faculty meeting lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, in the faculty hall of the university on the morning of 11 April. This was the second SNU faculty meeting, the first having been held on 13 March.

The faculty meeting was held because some 2,000 students, after holding a "general meeting for democratization" on 10 April under the auspices of the Steering Committee for Campus Autonomy, attempted to take to the streets and, confronted by police who stopped them with tear gas, threw stones at the police for about 1 hour. They then went to the library, where they tore off the iron window bars and the window screens, and staged an overnight sit-in. Thus, they had become gradually violent.

The iron window bars on the fifth and sixth floors of the SNU library were installed by the university in May and November 1981 when two SNU students threw themselves or fell from a window. Some students have claimed that the bars were a symbol of campus suppression.

The faculty meeting expressed concern over the recent moves of the students and adopted a letter of resolution appealing to the students to be prudent. The letter of resolution noted that "we cannot but be shocked at the violent acts of some students, and the obstruction of lectures, destruction of facilities, and occupation of the library cannot be justified." It urged that "the issue of campus self-discipline be solved with reason through dialogue because normalizing the functioning of the university is more urgent and important than anything else."

The students who demonstrated had been staging a sit-in in the library for 3 days as of the morning of 12 April, and the university authorities closed the library.

At noon on 11 April, a student, who is an officer of the Steering Committee for Campus Autonomy, tied a rope around himself, climbed down from the sixth floor of the library to the fifth floor railing, read a list of 16 demands to some 3,000 students who were assembled in the Acropolis Plaza and scattered leaflets. The list included the abolishment of the suspension system for guidance, an end to campus surveillance, an acknowledgement of the Steering Committee for Campus Autonomy, an acknowledgement of the freedom wall, the abolishment of the biweekly system for the university newspaper, an acknowledgement of the new student reporters group, a guarantee for the security of those who have staged the overnight sit-in, and the abolishment of the system of summoning parents.

With reference to such demands by the students, Dean of Students Nam Se-chin said that, as for the abolishment of the suspension system for guidance, the university will convey the will of the students to the Ministry of Education, and that, if it could be guaranteed that no seditious printed materials would be posted on the freedom wall, the university would allow the freedom wall.

Dean Nam clarified the position of the university that it is impossible to change the university newspaper into a weekly because the budget has already been completed. He also explained that the university can acknowledge the Steering Committee for Campus Autonomy, the Circle Consultative Meeting, and the Press Consultative Body only as consultative bodies belonging to the Student National Defense Corps.

Ehwa Students Hold Gathering

SK121237 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] From noon on 11 April, some 400 students of Ehwa Women's University held a gathering in front of the College of Domestic Science of the university and staged an antigovernment demonstration, shouting, "The dictatorial regime should resign!" The students marched to the gate in an attempt to advance to the streets. They were checked, however, by policemen who were mobilized to the site. They continued demonstrating, throwing stones, until 1350 and then dispersed voluntarily.

Classes at Sogang Suspended

SK130048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Sogang University announced a three-day suspension of classes yesterday after campus facilities were damaged by student demonstrations. University officials said the trouble began Wednesday during a demonstration over so-called campus autonomy and democratic reforms. Some school equipment was smashed and professors were insulted by the demonstrators, the officials said. Some students and police were injured when demonstrators tried to break through police lines outside the school gate and gather in the streets. This was the first time a major university has suspended class because of student demonstrations since the May 17, 1980 incident. The Ministry of Education asked Sogang University to reconsider its decision to suspend classes. It said other schools might follow their example.

Student demonstrations continued at other schools including Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Kyonghui University.

At Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, an estimated 1,000 students demonstrated on the campus asking for democratization of campus affairs for about an hour starting at 2 p.m. The students burned effigies denouncing campus surveillance and the government practice of pressing problem students into military service. About 1,000 Kyonghui University students waged a sit-in protest at the school auditorium. They asked the school to clarify the suspension last month of the leader of the student self-governing body.

In a related development, Mapo Police Station notified nine Sogang University students to appear in the police station in connection with the abduction of a policeman by students at the school last week. Last Friday, about 200 Sogang University students caught a policeman who was watching their activities from a building before the school gate and held him captive inside the school until the next morning.

CONTINUING DIALOGUE WITH RELEASED STUDENTS URGED

SK110035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office has recently urged senior prosecutors to keep in contact with students who have been released from prisons to return to campus and their parents. The measure aims at dissuading the students from becoming involved in campus demonstrations again, a prosecutor said. So far, only low-level prosecutors in charge of public safety have had contact with them. In line with the recommendation by the PGO, he said, the chief prosecutor of the Kwangju District Prosecution sent letters to them around the end of last month. The head of the Chungchon District Prosecution met with five students and their parents early this month. The senior prosecutors will continue to contact those who wish to have dialogues with them. They intend to gradually come into contact with some 1,300 students who were expelled from universities or colleges because of their connection with campus demonstrations since May 17, 1980.

PRK'S HUN SEN MEETS WITH U.S. VETERANS' GROUP

BK121708 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 12 -- Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Hun Sen received the delegation of "Vietnam Veterans of America" (VVA) led by Robert O. Muller, president, in Phnom Penh on Thursday morning.

Hun Sen told the guests that the Kampuchean people were ready to help them to seek information about American servicemen reported missing during the U.S. aggression in Kampuchea. He highlighted the humanitarian policy of Kampuchea while condemning the policy of the Reagan administration against the Kampuchean people and against even the American people. Hun Sen denounced the U.S. Government for using MIA's as a political ploy.

Robert O. Muller unanimously agreed with Hun Sen's views and strongly condemned the massacre of millions of Kampuchians by the Pol Pot clique as well as the aggressive policy of the United States, which caused many victims, Indochinese and American as well.

Muller warmly praised the revival of the Kampuchean people and thanked the latter for being helpful. Muller said he would tell the American people what he had seen in Kampuchea, and expressed optimism in future research.

During its stay, the VVA delegation also met with Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Kong Korm, Planning Minister Chea Soth, Education Minister Pen Navouth, and Vice Minister of Culture Chey Sophea. In Phnom Penh it visited the Museum of Genocide at Tuol Sleng, January 1 Hospital, the former Royal Palace, the National Museum, mass graves at Cheung Ek, and an orphanage at Kompong Kantuout. In Prey Veng Province, the delegation talked with the provincial people's revolutionary committee and to witnesses.

The delegation left Phnom Penh on Thursday morning.

HUN SEN'S 8 APR CALL ON GROMYKO IN MOSCOW NOTED

OW102209 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Andrey Gromyko, political bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received in Moscow Sunday his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen, who had arrived in the Soviet capital on a friendship visit. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Hun Sen informed his host of the Kampuchean people's efforts in national revival and in implementing the socio-economic development plan set out by the situation in Southeast Asia and make it a plan set out by the fourth congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. He brought out the joint efforts made by Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and make it a peaceful and cooperative region.

Andrey Gromyko expressed high appreciation of the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries and reiterated the Soviet Union's full support to the latter's efforts to solve the outstanding issues in the region through negotiation.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the constant enhancement of solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, and renewed their determination to promote the friendly ties between the two countries in the interests of the two nations, and of peace and social progress.

'TEXT' OF HUN SEN INTERVIEW IN MOSCOW

BK121412 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1221 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK) -- During his stop in Moscow on his way home from his African tour, Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, granted an interview to the Soviet agency NOVOSTI, the text of which we reproduce as follows:

Question 1: In a few words, please tell us about the development of international relations of your country and, in that context, the outcome of your visit to a number of African countries.

Answer: We have just paid a visit to seven African countries. Our main aim is to continue to develop and strengthen the existing friendship between our country and these countries.

Our country and the African countries we visited have gone through a similar history and situations in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and every form of oppression to gain independence, peace, democracy, and social progress. Currently, we are still struggling to defend and consolidate this independence against all threats from imperialists and international reaction. This common struggle against common enemies has united the Kampuchean people to these countries in a common front.

My visit received good results because of these factors. These countries shared our misery at the time when the imperialists committed aggression against us and when the Pol Pot men massacred us. They all expressed satisfaction over the fact that we toppled the Pol Pot regime. They congratulated us for the achievements we have made over the past 5 years and fully supported us in the tasks of defending and building the country and for our initiatives to restore peace in Southeast Asia.

Furthermore, during our visits, we signed protocols on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with three countries; Benin, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau. This is another diplomatic victory for the PRK in building good relations with various countries following the Pol Pot regime, which closed the country for a certain period when it was in power.

Question 2: Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, recently paid official visits to Indonesia and Australia where he discussed the means of resolving the so-called "Kampuchean problem." Comrade Nguyen Co Thach notably indicated that to resolve this "problem," it is indispensable to first eliminate Pol Pot's men and normalize the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. What do you think of this matter?

Answer: The statement of Comrade Nguyen Co Thach reflects the position of the Indochinese countries and also reflects in an authentic manner the real situation in the region at present. It is true that to ensure a durable peace in the region, one must seek a global solution for Southeast Asia on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the region and an end to imperialists' and outside reactionaries' interference in the solution and in conformity with the resolution adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, the strict implementation of which is demanded by the Indochinese countries. Nevertheless, we think that every concrete step proposed to achieve this requires the elimination of Pol Pot's men and their clique as well as an end to the use of Thai territory as base to oppose the PRK. This is the key to the solution of the problem relating to peace in Southeast Asia and in Kampuchea.

One understands that Pol Pot is a principal instrument used by China to oppose the three Indochinese countries and an element used to create confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina. It is a theme which has led China and the United States to an identical point of view in their acts of interference in Southeast Asia.

The elimination of Pol Pot's men is indispensable for the establishment of stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This would also mean the elimination of China's instrument of threat against Indochina. This essentially depends on Thailand's attitude. Everyone knows that, if there had been no Thai territory to use as sanctuary, Pol Pot's men and their bands could never have existed up to now. Therefore, to eliminate them, we ask for nothing else but that Thailand remain really neutral in the Kampuchean conflict.

One can understand why the Kampuchean people have habitually rejected a certain number of resolutions, even the UN resolutions. This is because maneuvers to return Pol Pot's men to Kampuchea are implied in all of them; the Kampuchean people cannot accept this.

The Kampuchean people say that Pol Pot's men should not return to power and that their real place is in a tribunal, where they can be put on trial for their genocidal crimes as Hitler's men were prosecuted at the end of World War II.

It is for this reason that we have rejected the proposal of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who offered to resolve the Kampuchean problem by the creation of a coalition government which would include Pol Pot. We think this is just a new maneuver aimed at using the PRK regime as a shroud for Pol Pot's corpse to create a new danger for the Kampuchean people.

We would like to specify that our door is open wide to those who leave Pol Pot's ranks and respect the PRK Constitution. We will not close our eyes to those who awaken in time.

Question 3: For some time now Western mass media have regularly disseminated information, according to which Khmer counterrevolutionary forces have occupied localities in Kampuchea, notably Siem Reap town. What is the purpose of this provocative information?

Answer: It is not only now that the enemies of the revolution are making big noises to inflate the situation in Kampuchea. They have been doing this constantly over the past 5 years. Currently, their campaigns to falsify the truth are being intensified more than ever before and not only about the Khmer Rouge's attacks against us. They have also fabricated news that these Khmer Rouge remnants have occupied Siem Reap Province and a number of regions instead of recognizing the rebirth.

It is really worth a laugh. Instead of recognizing the Kampuchean people's rebirth, they congratulate a bunch of highway bandits who are simply runaways on Thai territory.

I would like to specify that we are now in the dry season. Usually during this season, the Kampucheans gather to harvest their rice. It is also the time when Pol Pot's men infiltrate from the Thai territory to get hold of the harvest. It is also the time when the Kampuchean people launch attacks against these bandits, who, in turn, suffer repeated defeats. And this is why Western media have lately conducted a propaganda campaign on the activities of Pol Pot's men. This is to cover up the Pol Pot men's acts of banditry against the Kampuchean people and also to encourage these bandits, who are getting weaker and weaker. Furthermore, their main aim is to show that there exists an important force so that people will send weapons from the United States and China, through the intermediary of Thailand, to Pol Pot's men to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. More than 5 years ago on the evening of 6 January 1979, Pol Pot's men spread propaganda about their great victory over the revolutionary forces and the Vietnamese forces. Yet, a few hours later, they hurriedly packed their bags and fled to Thai territory. This is evidence of their claim of great victories.

If one were to rely on the inflated statistics of the Pol Pot men and their masters on the losses suffered over the past 5 years by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese Army, this would mean that there is not a single soldier left today. Where did the attacks occur? Did they take place along the Kampuchean-Thai border? It is true that, for more than 5 years now, every attack took place along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This is more evidence showing that Pol Pot's men control not one inch of Kampuchean territory. The so-called liberated zones of Democratic Kampuchea are on Thai territory.

Realizing the deterioration of Pol Pot's men and the other reactionary Khmers, Thailand began to openly commit aggression against the Kampuchean people. As for China, it has also intensified its aggression against Vietnam with the aim of creating obstacles to prevent the crumbling of the Pol Pot remnants. It has even cried out loud against and slandered us, saying that we committed aggression against Thailand.

Let us not be surprised by such ignoble propaganda because for Pol Pot's men, as well as for the Chinese, lies or slander have been their only means to influence the Western mass media. One must think of developments of all fields in the PRK.

Question 4: In the joint communique of the conference of Indochinese foreign ministers held in Vientiane on 29 January 1984, it was stated that each of the three Indochinese countries will make efforts to provide the other two with information on Americans reported missing during the war in Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos and that each country is ready to deal with this issue with the U.S. Administration. Comrade Minister, could you tell us what would be the course to follow in resolving this problem?

Answer: It is quite true that, animated by a humanitarian spirit, we made a declaration on this subject. However, how can we deal with this while we are actively and busily preoccupied with resolving our own affairs? This precisely shows our understanding and our solicitude, for, on this subject, we think that the missing American soldiers and their families were nothing but victims of the imperialist and aggressive policy of successive U.S. Administrations. Those who have known suffering are those most equipped to understand other people's suffering. On the contrary, those who have a habit of causing misery for others will never understand the extent of the suffering of their victims. Imperialism is comparable to a leech which sucks blood through its two trunks. While it was committing aggression and massacring and ruining our people, imperialism also exploited the blood and sweat of its own people by leading them into misery and by creating innumerable misfortunes and painful separations.

It is because we well understand that (the missing American soldiers and their families) [parentheses as received] were nothing but victims like us that we are animated by a humanitarian spirit and that we have sympathy for the American people. Furthermore, this is also the result of our attachment to the bonds of friendship between our people and the American people -- bonds which were woven during the struggle against the U.S. leaders' aggression against Indochina. These are the factors that incite us to be ready to cooperate in the search for the remains of U.S. soldiers missing in our country.

As for the method to follow in treating this question, as we have already stated, if the U.S. Administration shows a cooperative attitude and abandons its hostile policy against us, we are ready, as far as our abilities allow, to deal with this question with the U.S. Administration. We are also ready to do the same with every nongovernmental U.S. organization. This means that we are ready to cooperate directly with the U.S. Administration or nongovernmental U.S. organizations. In this sense, one should understand that we will not deal with this question through any "bridge," that is, through the intermediary of a third country or through a go-between of any international organization.

We would like to stress that we do not use the bones of Americans missing in our country to achieve political gains. The attention we have given this issue is simply due to our humanitarian spirit and understanding of and friendship toward the American people. Nevertheless, by the same token, we will let no one use this to benefit from the situation.

OPERATIONS MOUNTED AGAINST 'POL POT SOLDIERS'

BK110816 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK) -- During punitive operations in Battambang Province lasting for 10 days and ending 4 April, Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces, assisted by Vietnamese Army volunteers, put out of action nearly 600 Pol Pot soldiers. By intercepting the Pol Pot men's intrusions made under cover of Thai artillery in the sector west of Ta Sanh and Samlot, located 100-120 km southeast of the provincial seat, the revolutionary forces also took 46 prisoners and destroyed a large quantity of military equipment.

LEADERS RECEIVE CPV ORGANIZING COMMITTEE GROUP

BK121010 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday afternoon, received here the visiting delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC led by its head Nguyen Duc Tan who is also Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and secretary of the party CC.

During the cordial and warm discussion, Nguyen Duc Tan expressed satisfaction and thanks to the Lao leader for the warm welcome he received and also informed on his delegation's activities during its stay in Laos.

K. Phomvihan, on the occasion, highly evaluated the visit of the Vietnamese delegation to the Lao PDR which will contribute in the further development of the existing friendship relations, the special combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese parties, governments and peoples.

Matters on the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia were also dealt with at the meeting. Also present on the occasion were Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC, head of the Organizational Committee, and Nguyen Xuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

Earlier in the morning of the same day, Saman Vignaket accompanied the above Vietnamese delegation to pay a visit to Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly. The meeting was centered on the existing special combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples as well as the cooperation between the two organizations of the party CC.

DELEGATION BACK FROM SRV SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

BK121430 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 12 -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea returned here on Wednesday from a conference of leaders of scientific research institutes under the Central Committee of the communist and workers' parties recently held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Men Samon, member of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the Commission for the Propaganda and Education of the Party Central Committee, was met at the Prochontong Airport by Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, and Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese embassy counsellor.

While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and president of the State Council of Vietnam.

HENG SAMRIN ISSUES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

BK130334 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[New Year message to the nation from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots and beloved male and female combatants: On the occasion of our nation's traditional new year [13 April], on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, Council of Ministers, and KUFNCD National Council, I extend best wishes and most sincere regards to all compatriots, male and female combatants, families of fallen heroes, families of disabled and wounded combatants, the fraternal ethnic nationalities, orphans, and Kampuchean residents abroad. On behalf of our entire party, state, and people, I extend new year greetings and best wishes to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, to the diplomatic corps, representatives of various international organizations, and friends near and far throughout the world who have supported the Kampuchean people's just cause.

Over the past 5 years, our people have united as one, strived to surmount all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, and made splendid achievements in the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland. During the past year, particularly during the first 3 months of 1984, the Kampuchean Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers and with the cooperation of the people, attacked and repulsed the enemies, thus causing more serious defeats to them. Our armed forces have successfully defended our western frontier and ensured public order inside the country. Our peasants and ethnic nationalities actively sold rice to the state and willingly joined in the patriotic contribution movement. Our revolutionary forces at all levels have been strengthened and expanded constantly. A number of misled persons have repented and returned to join our new regime. They are living happily together with their families. Other misled persons should desert the enemy ranks and return to their families and hometown. You will be given the status of citizens of our country in accordance with your good behavior and contribution to the cause of defending and building our fatherland.

On behalf of the party and state, I hail all cadres, combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, and compatriots throughout the country who have struggled valiantly to overcome all obstacles and made outstanding achievements in all fields. I admire the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of all cadres and combatants in the Vietnamese volunteer units and the Vietnamese experts who have helped and are helping the Kampuchean revolution.

In the face of the progress and victories scored by the Kampuchean revolution, the enemies of all stripes are insanely carrying out adventurous activities in an attempt to sabotage our people's peaceful life.

Entering this new year, all compatriots and male and female combatants should enhance their unity, heighten revolutionary vigilance and the will to fight, and fight resolutely against the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries of all stripes who crossed over from Thai territory to destroy the peaceful life of our people. You should be ready to defeat all aggressive activities of the enemy, improve your tasks, enhance the sense of self-assistance and the will to surmount all obstacles, and strive to successfully fulfill the 1984 economic and social program. Let us enhance the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos special bond of solidarity and all-round cooperation and consolidate solidarity with the Soviet Union -- the bulwark of the revolutionary movement and peace in the world -- and all fraternal socialist countries as well as all the progressive, revolutionary forces throughout the world.

New Year, new tasks, new strength, and new victories!

CLASHES NEAR THAI BORDER, SRV BUILDUP NOTED

BK130256 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting flared in the mountainous Phnom Malai region yesterday as Vietnamese forces battled Khmer Rouge guerrillas in an attempt to wrest control of an important water source in Ban Damnak Chek, according to Thai Border Police.

The sources said that Damnak Chek has been a bloody battleground between the two rival forces since early this month. It was captured by the Vietnamese on April 6 after heavy artillery shelling and a tank-led assault by elements of the 59th Division. At least 39 guerrillas were killed and over 85 wounded during four days of fierce fighting, the sources said.

Two days later Damnak Chek was recaptured by the Khmer Rouge after they mounted a major counter-attack using as many as 700 troops.

The guerrillas claimed that they knocked out one Vietnamese T-54 tank and an 105-mm artillery in the two-day campaign.

In another development, Prince Norodom Ranarih, the son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, claimed yesterday Vietnamese troops will launch an attack on a Khmer resistance base from Thai territory.

Vietnam had massed eight battalions within striking distance of his father's Green Hill camp, opposite Tatum, he said. "If the Vietnamese want to launch their attack, they must do it through Royal Thai territory," said Prince Ranarih.

Green Hill would be hard to attack from the Kampuchean side but could be vulnerable to a drive cutting through Thai territory about 15 kilometres to the west, he said. The base has about 6,000 men at arms with some 32,000 civilians in nearby settlements, he said.

Prince Ranarih said he had reports that the Vietnamese had four tanks seven kilometres from Green Hill.

Meanwhile Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said in Nakhon Ratchasima yesterday that the military is investigating a report that about 5,000 Khmer refugees have crossed into Thailand in Sangkha District of Surin.

KAMPUCHEA'S SEK YEN DISCUSSES DEFECTION

BK130703 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 13 Apr 84

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, April 13 (AFP) -- A top ranking Cambodian official has crossed to Thailand in what is thought to be the most important defection to date from the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh.

Sek Yen, formerly the senior official in charge of political education of Cambodian Government cadres, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an exclusive interview that his action was the result of disagreement with what he called Vietnam's "intolerable colonialism" in his country.

Mr. Sek Yen, 39, said that between 1979, when Vietnamese troops toppled the Khmer Rouge government, and 1980 he was director of the political school of the Communist Party Central Committee in Phnom Penh. Since 1980 he was deputy director of the Department of Education and Political Theory within the Propaganda and Education Commission of the Central Committee, he said. The department had no director.

Cambodia experts at western embassies here said Mr. Sek Yen's declarations appeared authentic. The Cambodian official said he arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border on Sunday, one day after leaving Phnom Penh with 16 relatives, including his wife and seven children.

Speaking in halting French, Mr. Sek Yen said the Vietnamese Government used a corps of advisors in Cambodia to tightly control Phnom Penh bureaucrats, who were left with no room for independent action.

He said that in the course of his own work, he had daily informal meetings with two Vietnamese advisors who "to give me the orders." He added that there were also weekly meetings with the advisors during which they assessed the week's work and planned for the following week. "In 1982-83, I came to the conclusion that Vietnam was practicing real colonialism in Cambodia," he said, adding "I have had enough of communism."

Mr. Sek Yen also spoke of a growing dissatisfaction among Cambodian cadres with the Vietnamese role in the country. He said most intellectuals and civil servants in Cambodia felt favorably towards Son Sann, the nationalist leader of one of the resistance factions battling the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia, while farmers and poor city dwellers tended to support the former monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prince Sihanouk is president of the tripartite resistance coalition which also includes the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge. The coalition's 50,000 guerrillas have been fighting 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops deployed in Cambodia to back up the regime of Heng Samrin, which Hanoi installed in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

Mr. Sek Yen said he was a physics and chemistry teacher in a provincial school at Svay Rieng from 1970 to 1975 when Marshal Lon Nol was in power. Under the Khmer Rouge he was sent to the countryside along with other educated Cambodians. He said that he presented himself to the pro-Vietnamese authorities "out of patriotism" in January 1979 so that he could contribute to the reconstruction of his country. He was assigned the job of teaching future government cadres, "including several ministers," basic political theory which he had been taught earlier during two courses in Vietnam and one in Laos. His immediate superior was Bou Thang, currently Cambodia's defense minister, whom he described as an "uneducated rural man." The highest ranking of several government officials to defect previously from Cambodia was Di Lamthol, advisor and personal secretary to Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who left the country in April 1982. To make his escape, Mr Sek Yen said he took a government Mercedes on the pretext of returning to his home village in Kompong Cham Province north of Phnom Penh for a festival.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE: SRV TRIED TO MISLEAD UN

BK130424 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnam gave the United Nations a distorted account of last week's border incident, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Spokesman Rangsan Phahonyothin said Hanoi tried to mislead the UN by denying its forces violated Thai territory.

On Wednesday, Vietnamese Ambassador to the UN Hoang Bich Son denied Hanoi forces had crossed the border and said Thailand and China had "poisoned the atmosphere" in Southeast Asia. Thailand had Vietnamese prisoners-of-war to counter the Hanoi claims, said Mr Rangsan.

ARTICLE ANALYZES SOVIET SPY ACCUSATIONS

BK120445 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Wira Prathipchaikun entitled: "Are the Russians Crying 'Wolf' or Is There an Ulterior Motive?"]

[Text] Unlike most embassies in Bangkok, the Soviet Embassy, with its high concrete wall topped with barbed wire and closed circuit television cameras, appears more like a fortress shrouded in mystery and secrecy hidden behind an invisible iron curtain that is designed to turn away rather than invite visitors. Hardly ever does its front gate open to visitors or open at all, and especially not to members of the press. But when the gate opened on Tuesday to a group of selected news reporters and the embassy broke its long silence by discharging a continuous barrage against what it alleged as "foul play" by its arch enemy, the Central Intelligence Agency, Bangkok's community and local Sovietologists were caught off-guard with the unexpected Russian outburst.

An unsmiling, stern-faced Soviet Minister Counsellor Oleg A. Yershov told those at the press conference at the embassy that the CIA, in collaboration with the Australian and Japanese intelligence services, as trying to recruit two of his staff members to spy for them. To lend weight to this accusation, he produced the two diplomats in question, attache A. Kilim and trade official G. Baranov, and allowed them to speak to the press. According to them, the approaches to bait Kilim and Baranov to work for the CIA were made last Thursday and Friday.

The rendezvous of the first approach was at Kilin Chinese restaurant in Siam Square, where Kilim was invited to dinner by Paul Burnard, a second secretary of the Australian Embassy. There, Kilim was instead met by Ronald Ford, a counsellor of the Australian Embassy, who, according to Kilim, offered him money and a choice of refuge in the United States or Australia if he agreed to cooperate. Kilim didn't.

The other approach was made to Baranov by a mysterious Japanese known as Ichiro Uesugi, a representative of Toho Industries Corporation of Japan, whose existence remains a question. Again the Japanese offer failed to convince Baranov to betray his country.

The Soviets claimed that they possessed irrefutable evidence that the CIA in close cooperation with the secret services of Australia and Japan and some other countries conduct many-fold subversive activities in Thailand.

However, the only irrefutable evidence that the Soviets claimed to have, according to Counsellor Yershov, was the fact -- which is yet to be proved -- that Ronald Ford, a man of high authority, had himself approached one of the Soviet Embassy staff. Yershov could not produce any tape recording of Ford's alleged offer.

The only "hard" evidence presented was to name cards of Uesugi which, again, could be obtained easily anywhere, particularly from any Japanese, who are known for their penchant of giving away name cards. Consequently, what first sounded to be a credible story of a CIA plot against the Soviet Union has somewhat lost its credibility for lack of evidence. If ever a case is lodged in court, it would be dismissed out of hand.

Both the Japanese and Australian embassies were quick to deny the Soviet Embassy's claim. The Americans refused to comment.

So what was the objective of this Russian hue and cry? Trying to explain the mystery, a senior Foreign Ministry official said he thought the Soviets might be trying to spring a plot to avenge the humiliation suffered when one of its envoys, Viktor I. Baryshev, was expelled from Thailand last May.

Undoubtedly, Moscow felt deeply humiliated by the Baryshev affair, so much so that it quietly withdrew 30 staff members allegedly connected with espionage activities from Bangkok months later. By exposing the CIA's alleged recruitment plot on Thai soil, the Russians might be trying to give Thailand a signal that CIA agents, too, should be booted out as well.

Moscow badly needs a polishing of its "bad guy" image here, especially when it was strongly rebuked by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for bankrolling Hanoi's operations in Kampuchea during the height of the Vietnamese incursions onto Thai soil earlier this month.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Embassy's outburst on Tuesday did indicate one interesting move, which deviates radically from its traditional passion for silence and mystery. It indicates that the Soviets here will not remain sitting ducks to be harassed or humiliated by the Americans. They have the capability to fight back and maybe initiate attack while, as usual, still maintaining, or even quietly stepping up its clandestine "cloak and dagger" activity in this country.

Interestingly, the timing of the Soviet accusations coincide with the increasing militancy of Moscow on a global scale. The shooting down of the Korean Airline 747 with over 200 passengers and crew the middle of last year, the Soviet allegation of American violation of the Olympic charter and the current muscle-flexing in the North Atlantic with the biggest ever assembling of Soviet naval ships are cases in point.

Aren't the Soviets themselves involved in espionage activities in this country? It is too embarrassing a question for them to discuss. But it is an open secret that Bangkok is a centre of spy nests and the KGB establishment here manages Southeast Asia's largest and most active espionage network. The Soviet Embassy, ESCAP, Aeroflot, Thasos Shipping and TASS are known to provide ideal shelters of KGB operatives or its military (GRU) counterparts.

What will the Soviets gain by their hue and cry? For those who are familiar with Soviet intrigue, the outcry seemed similar to the cry of 'wolf' by a certain shepherd boy.

AIR FORCE CHIEF TO DISCUSS F-16 PURCHASE IN U.S.

BK110805 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Royal Thai Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshall Praphan Thupatemi will visit the United States for 1 week beginning 18 April in response to a standing invitation by the U.S. Air Force extended to him in November last year. While in the United States, he will negotiate with the U.S. authorities to extend the grace period and payment terms for the proposed purchase of the sophisticated F-16 jet fighter aircraft by Thailand.

The Reagan administration, expressing support for Thailand's request to buy the F-16, a jet fighter aircraft, on 30 March told Congress it was considering a policy exception to permit the sale of such advanced fighter aircraft to Thailand and possibly six other Asian countries.

EXPLOSIONS DESTROY TWO BRIDGES IN UBON

BK120934 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Two bridges in Ubon Ratchathani Province were sabotaged and rendered unusable last night. The Ubon Ratchathani governor has already ordered an investigation into the incidents. According to a station reporter in the province, Governor Charoensuk Silaphan disclosed this morning that the explosion at the bridge across Huai Luang, which connects Nam Yun and Na Chaluai districts, took place at 0040. Propaganda leaflets were discovered at the site of the explosion, leading to the assumption that the explosion was the result of a sabotage by communist terrorists who are still at large. The second explosion occurred at 0125 at the bridge across Lam Dom Yai in Ban Kut Chiang Bon, Tambon Dong Pradit, Nam Yun District. An inspection showed that explosives were attached to the side of the bridge. The force of the explosion rendered the bridges unusable.

FISHERMEN TRAINED AS 'DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS'

BK1000055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy [RTN] is training fishermen as maritime defence volunteers to safeguard national security and suppress piracy.

Naval Operations Department Director Rear Admiral Komut Kamonnawin said yesterday that fishermen in 22 provinces would be trained. It was hoped that after training they would help prevent sea incursions, wipe out illegal activities at sea, take part in search and rescue missions and report matters of national security. So far 3,000 fishermen have received training and would carry out their duties in close cooperation with the authorities, Rear Adm Komut said, adding that the volunteers would be armed if the situation demanded. Four centres would oversee the activities of the volunteers, he said.

The RTN's base in Bangkok will be responsible for Samut Prakan, Samut Songkhram and Samut Sakhon provinces; Sattahip naval base for Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat provinces; Songkhla naval base for Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla and Pattani provinces; and Phangna naval base for Ranong, Phangnga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang and Satun provinces.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Thailand and Hungary have agreed to strengthen mutual cooperation in the field of science and technology. The agreement to this effect was signed in Bangkok over the weekend. Signing the agreement on behalf of the Thai Government was Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, while representing the Hungarian Government was Hungarian Ambassador to Thailand Janos Vares. Under the agreement, the two countries will cooperate more in scientific and technological projects for mutual benefit. The main purpose of the signed agreement is to provide a framework for such closer cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Apr 84 BK]

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO CHERNENKO

OW122038 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, on his election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The congratulatory message, addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers says:

"Your election as head of the Soviet State is an expression of the Soviet people's love for and high confidence in you, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party and State of the USSR, who has made great contributions to consolidating and developing the strength of the world's first socialist state.

"The Vietnamese people highly value your contributions to fostering the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR, as well as to consolidating and strengthening the position of the socialist community.

"We are deeply convinced that, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you, the Soviet people will successfully implement the resolutions of the 21st party congress and the resolutions of the plenums of the C.P.S.U Central Committee aimed at perfecting the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, thus making the latter the permanent mainstay of peace and the firm prop of the world revolution.

"We sincerely wish you, a great friend of the Vietnamese people, and a dear comrade of ours, good health and many new achievements in your activities full of important responsibility."

Counterparts Hail USSR Leaders

OW122040 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent messages of greetings to their Soviet counterparts.

The message from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to N.A. Tikhonov on his re-election as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, says: "I wish you good health and new achievements in the discharge of your important tasks. May the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR further consolidate and develop."

In his messages to L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss on their appointments respectively as chairman of the Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho wished them good health and many new and still greater achievements in performing their tasks.

REPORTAGE ON VO VAN KIET'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Bulgarian reportage on the visit to Sofia of Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member and chairman of the State Planning Commission, including his meeting with Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary Todor Zhivkov, see the Bulgarian section of the 11 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT 6 APRIL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

BK091544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 April at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received delegates to the conference of leaders of scientific research institutes under the central committees of the communist and workers parties held in Hanoi. Present at the reception were Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute; and Nguyen Thanh Loc, Nguyen Van Phung, Hong Long, and Bui Dinh Ke, deputy directors of the Marxist-Leninist Institute.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, the Council of State, and the Vietnamese people, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the delegates' arrival in Vietnam and welcomed the holding of an important conference at a time when the Vietnamese people are making preparations to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- a historic victory that opened a breach in the colonial system of imperialism and contributed to bringing about the collapse of that system in the world. He said: The theoretical issues of the national liberation movement, which the delegates discussed in a lively manner and deeply analyzed at the conference, are the important and pressing issues of the present era.

Briefly expounding on a number of fundamental points of the CPV's revolutionary line, Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out: The CPV founded, built, and forged by President Ho Chi Minh has creatively applied the revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of Vietnam. By adopting a correct revolutionary line, the party has led the Vietnamese people in repeatedly defeating all enemies: the French colonialists, the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists together with their henchmen. After more than half a century of revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese people have come to fully realize the irreplaceable value of Marxism-Leninism. Revolutionary and scientific theories have lighted the way for the struggle for national independence and freedom and have brought happiness to the people. The successful development of the Vietnamese revolution has proved correct the line of the CPV to carry out the people's national and democratic revolution, advance toward realizing the socialist revolution, combine national independence with socialism, and combine patriotism with proletarian internationalism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Truong Chinh stressed: The victories achieved by Vietnam in its previous struggle for national liberation and its current undertaking to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland are both the fruits of the Vietnamese revolution and the common results of the three revolutionary currents in the world, the socialist revolution movement and the building of socialism in the socialist system, the national liberation movement, and the workers and democratic movement in the capitalist countries. In this sense, the Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people are deeply grateful to the CPSU, the communist parties and peoples of capitalist countries, the fraternal parties in the international communist and workers movement, and the revolutionary peoples the world over.

On this occasion, Comrade Truong Chinh asked the delegates to convey the greetings of the CPV Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan to the central committees of the fraternal parties.

Comrade Rodionov, first deputy director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute of the Soviet Union, expressed his honor at coming to Vietnam to attend this important conference. He sincerely thanked Chairman Truong Chinh for using his time to receive the delegates.

Comrade (Fabierge Jerbao), member of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee and director of the Cuban Communist Movement and Socialist Revolution History Institute, said: Vietnam has won profound sentiments and a special place in the heart of mankind. Vietnam is worthy of this special place and worthy of enjoying the spiritual and material support of the international communist and workers movement, as well as of progressive peoples the world over. However, this support is small when compared with the great contributions of the Vietnamese revolution. The heroic undertaking of the Vietnamese people is a lesson and a shining example for all nations in the present era. To the Cuban Communists and people, what they give to Vietnam is not simple support but an obligation toward Vietnam. To the Cuban people, Vietnam is their second fatherland.

He wished the Vietnamese people many new successes in the current revolutionary stage and hoped that these successes will be no smaller than those already achieved in the previous stages.

The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere imbued with proletarian internationalist solidarity.

LE DUAN STATEMENTS ON PARTY POLICIES PUBLISHED

BK080941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] During the period from the fifth national party congress to December 1983, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, made many important statements further clarifying the resolutions of the congress and party Central Committee plenums that followed. To help its readers understand the party's lines and policies more clearly, the Su That publishing house has assembled a number of those statements into a book entitled "March Forward in Accordance With Established Strategic Lines."

These statements by the comrade general secretary touch on such major issues as the struggle against the danger of war and for the preservation of world peace; the establishment of a system of socialist collective mastery; the building of an agroindustrial economic structure, of the national economy, defense, and districts; the restoration of order in distribution and circulation; the enhancement of revolutionary heroism in the new stage of our revolution and so forth.

This book will enable us to have complete confidence in the correct lines adopted by the party and will encourage us to resolutely march forward in accordance with the strategic guidelines it sets forth.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, our entire party, Armed Forces, and people will certainly be able to build socialism successfully and firmly defend the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. Thus, together with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world, we will be contributing to the preservation of peace and all labor achievements which are the common assets of mankind.

HOANG VAN THAI ADDRESSES MILITARY SCHOOL MEETING

BK061552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 400 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The VPA General Staff recently held a conference of all-army schools to assess results on the implementation of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and the tasks of military schools over the past 3 years -- 1981-83. The conference also discussed major positions and measures for the 1981-85 period which are aimed at triumphantly fulfilling tasks and set targets.

Addressing the conference, Senior General Hoang Van Thai commended various military schools for their efforts and progress and pointed out their weaknesses. He urged these schools to continue to grasp more profoundly the resolution of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Military Commission on tasks concerning military schools, especially in assigning graduated military officers, uniformly carrying out various tasks, training instructors and managerial officers, building material and technical bases to serve education and training, and improving the material and spiritual lives for officers, combatants, instructors, and students.

RESOLUTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH WORK ISSUED

OW110853 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on current public health work, which says:

In the past, despite many difficulties in the country, our public health work has progressed continuously and recorded remarkable achievements. We have made progress in discovering and preventing epidemic diseases and exploiting local sources of pharmaceutical products. We have built a public health network, promoted family planning, and launched a movement to emulate the advanced health units. As a result, we have qualitatively improved our public health activities.

In spite of our achievements, however, there are some shortcomings and weaknesses in our public health work. In fact, we have not yet firmly grasped the socialist public health line. In the current socioeconomic situation in our country, we pay inadequate attention to the political indoctrination of our medical cadres and personnel. The public health network, the sanitation and prophylactic movement, the work related to national medicine, and the management, distribution, and use of medicine in many areas still leave much to be desired. We have therefore failed to meet the public's health protection and care requirements.

Based on the party's guideline, viewpoint, and line on public health work, the resolution lays down the essential tasks which the public health service must implement properly with all its capability and force between now and 1985 in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. Promote a nationwide patriotic sanitation movement, tightly control all kinds of epidemic diseases, prevent the spread of acute epidemic diseases, and eliminate any current epidemic disease promptly and quickly.

2. Improve the quality of the work related to medical examination and treatment and first aid; ensure that each citizen can receive three medical checkups annually; increase the number of sickbeds for children; pay great attention to the health of children, women, workers, government employees, old folk, and sick people.
3. Regarding family planning, we should strive to lower the birth rate by 1.7 percent countrywide by 1985.
4. Meet the people's need of ordinary medicine, prevent the shortage of medicine at treatment establishments, and basically complete the founding of corporations in charge of selling pharmaceutical products and providing medical treatment.

The resolution stresses the need for the public health service to coordinate with the internal trade, agricultural, and grain and foodstuffs sectors and the people's committees at all levels in helping to scrupulously implement the directives on strengthening guidance in sanitation and prophylactic work and on the protection of the environment and public health. The resolution also points out ways for the health service to improve the quality of the work related to medical examination and treatment, first aid, family planning, pharmaceutical products, and the training and fostering of loyal medical cadres in charge of organizational and managerial work.

QUANG NAM-DANANG BUILDS HYDROPOWER STATIONS

OW111620 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 11 -- Among central Vietnam provinces, Quang Nam-Danang has made the most efficient efforts in building small hydro-electric power stations to energize production establishments in rural areas.

Since liberation (in April 1975), the province has completed seven small hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 2,300 kilowatts, which has helped reduce the annual consumption of oil in rice threshing and husking in the whole province by 4,600 tons.

The local population has come forward to contribute money and materials to the construction work while the state provided technical facilities. This method has proved very effective, particularly in the construction of such a station at the Dai Quang agricultural cooperative no 3 in Dai Loc District. This 360-kilowatt station, inaugurated in March this year, has been serving six small pumping stations, an engineering and a wood-processing workshop, a wire broadcasting station and other electric facilities in the locality.

Construction with this method has started at two other stations, one in Nuoc Xa Village, Phuoc Son District, with a capacity of 750 kilowatts, and the other, in Ha Ra Village, Giang District, with a capacity of 400 kilowatts.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

BK081322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 7 April editorial: "Grain Management and Distribution"]

[Text] Grain is the most essential item in the people's everyday life. Despite much progress and great successes in both the short and long term, our country's grain production is not yet really stable and is still faced with many difficulties. Therefore, good management and distribution of grain always constitutes a very important task in both the short and long term.

Our party and state have adopted many policies and measures on the management, distribution, and consumption of grain to ensure the interests of the laboring people and realize the principle of carrying out distribution in a just and rational manner and in accordance with the eligibility criteria. The distribution of grain to cadres, workers, and state employees -- especially in big cities and large industrial centers -- and to the Armed Forces has been basically guaranteed. The distribution of grain has had an effect on labor management and served as an effective economic stimulant.

However, grain is still subjected to serious losses during the harvesting, maintenance and transportation processes. Grain is still distributed on an averaging basis. Surplus grain has not been supplied to needy localities in a timely manner. Grain has been used in a wasteful manner. Many localities have also broadened the eligibility for grain supply, made false declarations on the number of workers, or padded grain rations. At worksites, forestry sites, and enterprises where there are different categories of grain recipients, there still exists the practice of making false declarations and reports, or keeping records of nonexistent personnel. A large volume of grain has also found its way into illegal distilleries. In the grain sector, control and management has been lax. All of the negative phenomena mentioned above must be quickly overcome.

It is necessary to continue to enforce and strengthen discipline concerning the management, distribution, and use of grain. First of all, the grain, planning, and inspection sectors, together with party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels, must adopt resolute and realistic measures for grain management and distribution.

The grain sector must, apart from concentrating on grain collection purchase and distribution, organize its work apparatus even more satisfactorily in order to control the sources of goods, procure more grain in a rational manner, promptly regulate the availability of grain among the various regions, and more satisfactorily maintain grain in the various depots from the central to local level. Together with other sectors concerned, the grain sector must define economic responsibility in the transportation process so as to ensure rapid and prompt transportation of grain and avoid losses of grain during transit.

It is necessary to set up a network to mill, thresh, and process grain as well as to process subsidiary food in order to improve the quality of grain and ensure a high percentage of purity. In distributing and selling grain, it is necessary to firmly uphold the set principles, observe the prescribed criteria and policies, and resolutely recover the grain deliberately obtained by fraud or by misapplication of policies. Efforts must be made to control, educate, and inspect the contingent of workers and employees serving in the grain sector.

The inclusion of workers in the table of organization must be made in a careful manner and in strict accordance with the set principles and systems. Care must be taken to avoid increasing the table of organization in an unwarranted manner; for this will not bring about efficiency and only cause additional difficulties to the state in its effort to ensure the supply of essential commodities, first of all grain, to eligible recipients. All echelons and sectors must not promote unwarranted expansion of the eligibility for grain supply unless it is really necessary to avoid a situation in which people of working age join state organs and enterprises only for the purpose of buying grain at supply prices, and work in a lazy and irresponsible manner, or only concentrate on doing personal business during official hours.

Plans must be formulated to use the grain reserves in an economical manner. The exchanges of grain in support of economic integration among various localities and units must be made in accordance with state policies. Every production unit, worksite, state farm, cooperative, and Armed Forces unit must satisfactorily control the use of grain to prevent corruption, the setting up of illegal grain reserves, false declaration of the number of workers, and fraudulent application of supply criteria for the various branches and trades. Grain management and distribution needs the attention and close guidance of all party committee echelons.

EDITORIAL URGES REORGANIZED STATE FARM PRODUCTION

BK101519 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 5 April editorial: "Let Us Reorganize State Farm Production"]

[Text] Our state farms, though still showing many weaknesses and having not yet really brought into play their role as an example for agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in production and management, have recently undergone an initial change for the better. Many of them have satisfactorily fulfilled the state plan, ensuring profitable production and business operations and turning in profits in excess of the state-assigned plan norms.

Developing state farms is an objective requirement of the building of a socialist agricultural system. In the process of building state farms, we have been hampered by a lack of experience and adequate preparation. Particularly, unsatisfactory basic surveys have adversely affected the organization of production. Practice, however, has helped us acquire a better understanding of the soil, weather, and crops. For this reason, production must be reorganized and perfected, and this is a long-term undertaking.

To reorganize the production of state farms we must base ourselves on the production tasks assigned to them and must be able to determine the main crops and animals to be farmed that are suitable for the soil, weather, and climatic conditions in each place so as to turn out large amounts of marketable products. We must satisfactorily carry out basic surveys; concentrate on developing the principal crops and animals as well as auxiliary sectors and trades in order to simultaneously promote the main production efforts; make the fullest use of land, labor, and existing material and technical bases; and link agriculture with forestry and agriculture-forestry with handicrafts and industry in each basic unit.

The production tasks of state farms should conform to the production orientation of each region so as to shape large production areas of specialized cultivation while facilitating the caring for, as well as protection and processing of, crops and creating favorable conditions for making investment in material and technical bases in agriculture. If necessary, we should suggest that the state amend or readjust the production tasks of each state farm.

To reorganize production, we must rationally reorganize labor and strengthen the material and technical bases according to the crops, animals, and trades already determined for the state farms. We should calculate carefully to see to it that sufficient manpower is devoted to the planting, raising, protection, and harvesting of, and caring for, crops and animals. We should make good use of the state farms' main work force, which is composed of their workers, while developing their auxiliary work force, improving the workers' skills to meet the requirements of production development, and so forth.

It is necessary to apply the system of end-product contracts with laborers and labor groups while reorganizing all labor units and teams in a way that is suitable with the production tasks, the crops and animals to be farmed, the managerial capabilities of cadres, the means of management, and the conditions of information work. This is aimed at ensuring that these units and teams truly operate under the form of basic labor organizations.

We must resolutely reorganize those units with an exceedingly large scale of production which cannot be handled by their leaders, recheck the existing material and technical bases, and examine the requirements and effectiveness of each kind of material and each type of technical equipment. It is necessary to have well-defined material and technical bases for all crops and animals to be farmed. However, we cannot develop the effectiveness of these material and technical bases unless we know how to use them.

It is necessary to rearrange all material and technical bases in order to make the fullest use of our existing production capabilities. By rationally reorganizing production, we can effect cooperation in the division of labor; change the economic situation; and combine the use of land, manpower, and material and technical bases with crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and other trades in every locality, thereby turning out larger quantities of marketable products and better economic results.

All state farms must know how to combine immediate production tasks with long-term production tasks. It is necessary to rely on the capabilities of state farms to figure out appropriate steps for them. It is also necessary to rationally settle problems concerning land boundaries between state farms and localities. If necessary, we should readjust the original plan in order to expand production.

State farms are not allowed to leave their land unexploited. Meanwhile, it is necessary to overcome the situation in which certain localities usually fail to notify the higher echelons to transfer many machines which they no longer use to localities that need them.

It is necessary to reorganize production aimed at ensuring economic results -- enhancing the value of the products turned out from an area unit by a laborer while lowering the production cost of a product unit -- and enabling state farms to move forward to expand their production and business operations, fulfill or exceed the state plan, and stabilize the lives of their cadres and workers.

TO HUU SPEECH OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL GOALS

DW101157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6, 7 Apr 84

["Excerpt" of address by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at a "recent" conference in Haiphong to review agricultural achievements in 1981-1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding the general achievements over the past 3 years, Comrade Le Duan made this profound remark: These achievements were possible thanks to the correct guideline laid down by the Fourth Party Congress, concretized further by the Fifth Party Congress, and understood better and applied properly in actual situations; and also thanks to this very important factor: the initial change in economic management work and planning related to the leverage policies which have encouraged laborers to participate enthusiastically in production and stimulated all echelons, sectors, and especially all localities and establishments to strongly develop their creativeness in exploiting all economic potentials. Without this change, there would be no progress in various spheres.

This remark is entirely correct as far as the agricultural sphere is concerned. I want to add that our past agricultural achievements were also the results of the building of material and technical bases in previous years and of the application of scientific and technological advances to agricultural production, as well as of the many creative experiences of the masses.

At this conference, we can note an interesting issue discussed not only at present but also over the past 3 years; namely, the system of contracting out production quotas to groups of laborers or individual laborers -- an issue intensively discussed by many comrades. Actually, this system marks a change in labor distribution, specialization, and cooperation in production and constitutes a measure to improve the distribution and collection systems with the aims of harmoniously coordinating the economic interests of society, collectives, and individuals and of overcoming the old management system which has failed to encourage laborers to participate enthusiastically in production. This system is based on correct economic and technical norms and tariffs to ensure that laborers can enjoy the fruits of their labor in an equitable manner and according to their contributions. It helps us to closely connect responsibilities with rights and benefits, and to implement the principle of distribution according to the work provided, thereby helping develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

Facts in various localities over the past 3 years have vividly proved that the production contract system is very important and constitutes the most direct and outstanding factor in the improvement of managerial work in agriculture. This system has mobilized and stimulated greatly the activity and creativeness of our peasants and cooperative members in production, in the better use of material and technical bases, and in the application of scientific and technological advances to achieve higher labor productivity. Through this system, our peasants will become more attached to the collective and, as a result, production relations will become more steadfast.

Our comrades in Nam Bo have noted correctly that the production contract system can effectively stimulate the cooperativization movement and help consolidate the newly built production collectives and cooperatives.

Council of Ministers' Resolution No 154 firmly affirms the progressive nature and positive significance of the production contract system economically, technically, and socially. At the same time, the resolution reveals the shortcomings and errors in the implementation of this system in the localities and criticizes the application of the blank-check contracting system in many cooperatives and production collectives. These shortcomings and errors must be promptly corrected through specific measures.

At this point, I want to draw your attention to consolidating the units and teams specializing in plowing, harrowing, seed selection, irrigation work, insect eradication, and so forth and to ensuring that work is high in quality. To this end, we must properly evaluate their efforts. The management boards of cooperatives and production unit leaders must manage closely all tasks related to production, without making light of any task whatsoever. And they must be properly rewarded.

We should make better use of the available material and technical bases, without causing waste and deterioration. We should pay great attention to accumulating funds to develop production in the cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture should promptly issue a document to guide the localities in properly implementing Council of Ministers Resolution No 154. The Ministry of Agriculture's report and the Council of Ministers' directive have pointed out the weaknesses in agricultural production. Grain production has shown important progress, but we never should be complacent. As long as the volume of grain remains only relatively sufficient for consumption, as it is now, grain production will remain a primary concern of our society because of our failure to develop agricultural production vigorously and comprehensively. We should be aware of any wasted potential for grain production.

Regarding paddy production, many model localities have achieved a high output of 10-20 tons per hectare, whereas other areas only get 3-4 tons per hectare. This shows big variances in intensive cultivation. We must also stress that at present the rice-growing area is only 5.9 million hectares and the ratio of land to paddy use is only 2.1 thus proving that nearly 1/2 of the area available for cultivation has been left fallow. We should therefore take measures to increase the number of crops per year. This is not to mention another 50,000 to 60,000 hectare area available for rice planting, particularly in the Mekong Delta.

We cannot make light of the protracted decline in secondary crop production. In 1979, we grew nearly 3 million tons; in 1983, instead of increasing, secondary crop production dropped to 2.1 million tons. We must make in-depth studies to find the cause of such a decline in secondary crop production.

We have great labor potential and climatic conditions for developing production and achieving much higher secondary crop outputs and yields. Even in the Bac Bo Delta, besides the land for specialized cultivation of secondary crops, we have great capabilities for developing the winter crop. In the central region, better arrangements will enable us to plant a secondary crop in addition to the two rice crops. The same is true of the south and the mountainous region. Generally speaking, of the currently available arable land, millions of hectares could be planted with additional assorted secondary crops, not to mention the more than 3 million still-unexploited hectares of agricultural land well suited for the development of secondary and industrial crops. We have very great potential for growing industrial crops but, due to grain production difficulties, we still do not have many conditions for developing them.

Along with successes scored in grain production, over the past few years various localities have begun to experience a movement to grow industrial crops, especially short-term industrial crops and a number of long-term industrial crops. It is really impressive to note that in all regions, from north to south, from the lowlands to the highlands, there is a tendency everywhere to develop agriculture comprehensively, to determine the types of industrial crops suited to the soil conditions of each locality, not in terms of hundreds or thousands of hectares, but in terms of tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands of hectares.

Peanuts are now grown on 140,000 hectares, but the area suited for that crop could be as much as 700,000 to 800,000 hectares. Soybeans also could be planted on 500,000 to 600,000 hectares or more. The jute area is now 20,000 to 30,000 hectares. Jute was previously grown only in the north. Recently, its cultivation has been expanded to the south, and the crop area could well reach 500,000 hectares. Sugarcane also could be grown on as much as 400,000 to 500,000 hectares and tobacco on over 100,000 hectares. The 700,000 to 800,000 hectares in coastal areas are very favorable for growing coconut trees. Rubber tree cultivation is now being expanded up to 1 million hectares, and tea, coffee and cashews could be planted on hundreds of hectares. Some types of highly valuable plants and trees to which we gave little attention before, such as castor-oil plants, tung trees, oil palms, and fibrous pineapples, could be planted on hundreds of thousands of hectares.

Regarding livestock breeding, on the basis of developing vegetables and secondary crops, processing feeds for domestic animals, and satisfactorily breeding animals and providing veterinary care, we surely can further develop hog and poultry breeding.

In a situation where we still experience grain production difficulties, we must all the more pay very great attention to increasing the numbers of domestic grazing animals such as water buffalo, cattle, goats, and rabbits. We must promote stock breeding in all three sectors -- the state-run, collective, and family -- and must organize rational cooperation and distribution of labor. The state-run and collective sectors are very important, particularly in animal breeding. However, we must also encourage stock breeding by families. For a long time to come, family stock breeding will remain the largest of all the three sectors.

To advance agriculture gradually to large-scale socialist production, we should continue to boost the building of material and technical bases, supply the agricultural sector with technical equipment, and develop the industries related to farm product processing, electricity, coal, chemical products, machinery, construction materials, and communications and transportation. In brief, we should create a rational agroindustrial structure in this initial stage.

It should be stressed that if both light industry and heavy industry develop slowly, our agriculture will not be able to advance to large-scale production and our available potentials in land and manpower will not be properly used to develop production comprehensively and vigorously. At the same time, we should continue to change the economic management system completely.

We face many issues such as production organization, labor distribution, decentralization among various sectors and echelons, planning improvement, leverage policies, pricing, investment, distribution of goods, income, and so forth. Our party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are paying great attention to settling these issues.

In a letter to the conference, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out the future tasks to be carried out in the aforementioned direction of agricultural development. I want to add some points as follows:

1. Intensive efforts in leadership over delineation work should be made from the central to the provincial and district levels. In applying the creative experiences of the masses in model installations in particular, our scientific and technical cadres from various sectors should carry out delineation of all land in the entire country, from each district to each installation. They should try to clearly determine a rational agricultural pattern, especially concerning rice and subsidiary and industrial crop cultivation patterns.
2. We should step up the building of material and technical bases, perfect the existing water conservancy networks first, build new irrigation projects in areas where multicropping is necessary, and expand the cultivated area, particularly in western and eastern Nam Bo, in the Central Highlands, in the northern mountain region, and in central Vietnam.

Water conservancy always remains a primary task. To achieve intensive cultivation and multicropping and expand the agricultural area, we should concentrate our investment first on water conservancy work. We have gained many good experiences in implementing the slogan "The state and the people as well as the center and the localities work together" in that work. More attention should be paid to the draft power provided by both cattle and tractors. We must have a plan to actively solve the draft power problem and implement a proper policy of vigorously developing cattle breeding so as to get draft power, meat, and milk.

It is urgent that we secure sufficient fuel and parts for the available tractors of various types and apply good management measures in order to use these tractors more efficiently.

We still need to import a large amount of nitrogenous fertilizer. Phosphate fertilizer production should be boosted more vigorously. In the future, when sources of petroleum and gas can be exploited, nitrogenous fertilizer can be produced locally. Although a large amount of chemical fertilizer is now available, we should not disregard our endless local source of good, cheap green and stable manure.

We have striven to organize systems of plant varieties and livestock breeders; but these systems generally remain poor. In coordination with various installations, both the center and the localities should widely develop the state-provided breeder systems and ensure that they are of high quality and suitable for each area. We should avoid the situation of having production installations assume this work, as they are doing now.

As far as the current product contract system is concerned, we should implement a better incentive policy in breeding work. Collective livestock farms should pay special attention to raising sows and supplying good breeders to the cooperative members' families.

3. In addition to building material and technical bases, we should step up the study and application of scientific and technological advances. Our scientific and technical cadres are talented and relatively numerous, not only in the agricultural sector but also in other sectors. We should properly coordinate all cadres from various sectors, [words indistinct], concentrate on major objectives, apply the important scientific and technological advances, and recapitulate the creative experiences of the masses. We should avoid the situation of having the masses and grassroots cadres waste their efforts in testing their own ways of doing things.

We possess a system of research institutes and colleges in various regions of the country. We should turn these establishments into scientific and technological service centers. In this way, we can connect scientific and technical cadres with production and installations and promptly apply science and technology to production to achieve better results. The authors of valuable scientific and technical projects which have yielded high economic efficiency should be properly rewarded.

4. We should grasp and organize manpower rationally in each installation, in each district, and in the entire country.

We now possess as many as 28.5 million laborers. We should use this big labor asset in such a way that it can work on the available 25 million hectares of land and achieve the important objectives of our comprehensive agriculture. This work should be done in each village, district, and province and on a national scale.

We must grasp our country's manpower qualitatively and quantitatively in order to distribute it properly to various sectors: cultivation, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, and other trades and occupations in the countryside. Only 10 percent of manpower is presently devoted to animal husbandry and only 4-5 percent to forestry. That is obviously irrational. We should redistribute labor in various areas and send more laborers to work in the thinly populated vast areas, especially in the northern mountainous areas, in the Central Highlands, and in eastern and western Nam Bo.

In production, we should set rational labor employment norms for each type of product. We should not waste labor and land, which are the two most precious assets for our economic development.

5. We must complete cooperativization and consolidate the new production relations. In the next 2 years -- 1984 and 1985 -- we must resolve to complete socialist transformation in Nam Bo, with the production collective as the main form. In the meantime, we must pay attention to building up quality cooperatives.

The product contract system is encouraging Nam Bo peasants to join cooperativization work. Here the decisive issue concerns cadres. We must devote efforts to training cadres in order to have a contingent of managerial and technical cadres to ensure steady progress in the cooperativization movement.

In addition to the collective economy sector, we must consolidate and develop the state-run economy, particularly at the state farms. Some state farms have made progress, conducting business better than before. We must turn the state farms and other state-run economic installations into model production units to serve as the core for our socialist agriculture.

We must attach further importance to the family economy in the collective economy sector as well as in the state-run economy sector, not only because of great and pressing requirements in agricultural products in the immediate future, but also because, in the long run, the family economy will remain a part of our socialist economy, an important additional source of the supply of products, particularly in stock breeding and vegetable and fruit production.

6. Regarding management, we must study and renovate planning in order to better promote the positiveness and creativity of installations and localities and to ensure centralized leadership of the central government. We must vigorously carry out economic integration among cooperatives and production collectives, among districts and provinces, and among sectors.

At a time when central-level investments of capital, materials, and technical equipment are still limited, all installations and localities must promote the spirit of self-reliance even further, must develop their dynamism, associate with one another in business undertakings, must achieve cooperation, and provide one another with supplemental material conditions to help each other balance needs for development.

In addition to improving and complementing economic positions and policies, we must improve management at cooperatives, production collectives, state farms, stations, farms, and service installations in general, in order to better support production.

In improving economic management at the grassroots level, the most important issue now is to carry out well the Council of Ministers' perfected resolution on the product contract system, and apply that system to all production programs and sectors.

7. We must build up and strengthen the district level. One of our foremost strategic tasks is to successfully build up the more than 400 districts across the country. All localities as well as all central-level sectors, in their programs of activity, have a very great task of building up and strengthening the district level. At the ministerial level, the comrade minister and first vice minister must take charge of this issue. I draw your attention to one of the pressing current issues: the augmentation of the number of cadres for the districts -- managerial, economic, and technical cadres and other types of cadres -- to enable them to rapidly and steadily carry out the buildup work in their areas.

We must resolve to transfer surplus cadres from the central and provincial levels to districts, particularly those in the south and mountainous region, and satisfactorily complete this work by the end of 1984.

8. Cadre work: We must conduct censuses of all scientific, technical, and economic management cadres and must have policies for the better use of the hundreds of thousands of college- and high-school-level cadres that we now have. We must rapidly build up research institutes, colleges, and technical stations and farms into centers for scientific and technical services; send cadres to grassroots units; and apply the policy of paying remunerations commensurate with labor achievements. In the meantime, we must have plans for the continuous training of grassroots cadres for the localities. We must improve student recruitment methods, with attention given to selecting outstanding cadres, workers, and youths from production installations and localities in order that after training, selected youths will be sent back to serve in the installations and localities.

9. Launching of mass movements: Our peasants are very patriotic, revolutionary, industrious, valiant, and intelligent. Led and educated by the party, and with their right to collective mastery promoted, the 15 million peasant-laborers constitute a Herculean strength, a strength that can move mountains and fill up seas. All party and administrative echelons and all mass organizations, particularly at the grassroots level, must wholeheartedly trust and love the masses, truly respect their right to collective mastery in all areas of life, in production as well as in circulation. They must resolutely counter all forms of bullying, attempts to harm subordinates, embezzlement, waste, and violations of the masses' legitimate interests. We must support strongly and praise highly all initiatives and achievements of the masses, care for their practical interests, and always arouse in them the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and eagerness in labor productivity.

10. Guidance tasks of all echelons and sectors: Because the party has determined that agriculture is the forefront, it is the responsibility of all sectors to support agriculture and to consider it their most important duty. All electricity, coal, engineering, chemicals, food industry, light industry, building, communication, transport, finance, banking, and trade sectors and all educational, public health, cultural, and information sectors must have practical programs and plans in support of agriculture and the rural areas. Each agricultural achievement is a result of the three revolutions, of the joint mastership of all the three echelons. Therefore, all leading echelons from the central level to the provincial, district, and grassroots levels, all party cadres and all administrative and mass organization cadres must devote their greatest concern to the foremost task; namely, the development of agriculture.

NHAN DAN REPORTS DEATH OF NGUYEN DANG

OW111343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN carries this report:

The CPV Central Committee, the Cuu Long Province party committee, the 9th Military Region, and Comrade Nguyen Dang's family mournfully announce that Comrade Nguyen Dang, alias Nam Trung, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Cuu Long Provincial party committee, who had been sick for a long time, passed away at 0102 on 8 April [1802 GMT 7 April] 1984 at the Thong Nhat Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City, at the age of 59, despite the wholehearted treatment given him by the Central Health Protection Council, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Hospital, the Thong Nhat Hospital, and our medical doctors, cadres, and personnel.

The ceremony for paying homage to the deceased comrade will be held at Cuu Long Province's administrative office at 0700 [0000 GMT] on 9 April and the commemorative ceremony will be held at 0700 [0000 GMT] on 10 April. Comrade Nguyen Dang will be buried at the Cuu Long Cemetery of Dead Heroes.

The paper also publishes the biography of Comrade Nguyen Dang, who engaged in many activities and was awarded a Resistance Order First Class, an anti-U.S. National Salvation Order First Class, a Liberation Order First Class, and an Independence Order First Class by the party and the state. Comrade Nguyen Dang was also awarded a Self-Denial Labor Order by the Soviet state.

DEFENSE ATTACHE RETURNS, ADMITS EXPULSION

BK130310 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Jakarta, April 13 (AFP) -- Indonesia's Defense attache in Papua New Guinea (PNG), Colonel Sebastian Ismail, has said that he has been expelled by the PNG Government. Colonel Ismail, who was welcomed at Halim International Airport by his family last night, declined to give any further comment and only said he had to report to the Armed Forces Commander General Murdani. Colonel Ismail's statement at the airport ends a week-long confusion on whether the Indonesian defense attache would be expelled, replaced or only called for consultations as diverging statements were made on the matter both in Port Moresby and Jakarta.

The expulsion of Colonel Ismail follows alleged incursions of two Indonesian jet fighters into PNG airspace on March 27. PNG authorities sent two notes to Jakarta protesting the intrusions and threatening to expel the defense attache in Port Moresby if no "adequate" answer was given to its notes.

Indonesia answered the first note by saying that the foreign minister would meet his PNG counterpart Rabbie Namaliu after his return from Moscow April 12. The second note included explanations given by an armed forces spokesman denying the incursions and saying that jet fighters, during air exercises, had produced sonic booms which could have been heard up to PNG. After the two answers were received, reports from Port Moresby said last week that the military attache had been given three days to leave, but Mr Namaliu later announced that Jakarta had decided to replace the diplomat.

The Foreign Ministry here earlier denied that any expulsion had taken place and a spokesman said yesterday that if the diplomat went back to Indonesia it would be in line with his duties and would have no connection with the expulsion threat.

SINAR HARAPAN OPTIMISTIC ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA TIES

BK080443 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] SINAR HARAPAN has expressed optimism that Indonesia's relations with its closest neighbor, Papua New Guinea [PNG], will be preserved despite the occurrence of recent unpleasant issues. This daily also welcomed the appointment of the new PNG ambassador to Indonesia, Brian Amini, who is a man of dignity with an ample background knowledge of Indonesia's national aspirations. Prime Minister Michael Somare is also considered to be very friendly with Indonesia. The daily expressed the hope that the complicated issues will be resolved when the foreign ministers of the two countries hold their routine meeting on 14 April.

BRIEFS

FRG TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Indonesia and West Germany today signed a basic technical cooperation agreement replacing a similar agreement signed in 1971, which is considered no longer adaptable to the present developments. The signing was conducted between the director general for foreign economic relations and the West German ambassador to Indonesia in Jakarta. Under the new agreement, West Germany is to provide Indonesia with training centers, advisers, and research, while the Indonesian side will provide land for the construction of buildings and various facilities, such as import and export exemptions, other official levies, and storage costs. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 84 BK]

MALAYSIAIRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI VISITS

BK121123 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon for talks with Malaysian leaders. The possibility of setting up direct trade between Malaysia and Iran is expected to feature prominently in the talks. At present, most of the trade is conducted through third countries like Singapore. Only rubber is traded directly between both countries. Last year, Iran imported about 25 million tons of Malaysian rubber. Total trade last year amounted to 350 million ringgit and was in Iran's favor.

Dr Velayati's 3-day visit is a follow-up of the one made by the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, to Tehran in January. He is leading a 21-man delegation. During his stay in Malaysia, the Iranian foreign minister will call on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, and Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong. He will also hold talks with Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Further Report

GF130650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Our correspondent has sent us a report on the visit of the foreign minister of our country to Malaysia, to which we hereby draw your attention:

[Begin correspondent's recording] The first round of official talks between the foreign ministers of Iran and Malaysia began today, 13 April, at 0830 Kuala Lumpur time, that is, 0400 Tehran time. During these talks that took place at the Malaysian foreign office, mutual ties between Iran and Malaysia in the political, economic and cultural fields were discussed.

During these meetings the two sides stressed the need for direct contacts between the higher authorities of the two countries. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran also announced its willingness for an expansion of bilateral cultural relations and the exchange of students.

In these discussions, while referring to the common religious and cultural bonds between the two Muslim nations of Iran and Malaysia, Mr Velayati emphasized that the resources of the Islamic countries necessitate that they should throw off superpower domination and move closer to each other. Regarding the condition of our country before the revolution, he said: One of the main reasons for the adverse propaganda and numerous conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran was the ousting of the U.S. exploiters who had dominated our country for a quarter of a century. He (?emphasized) that the cutting off of the hands of the Americans from our country was one of the (?fundamental) gains of the Islamic revolution.

During these talks Mr Ghazali Shafie also underlined the fact that he understood the Islamic revolution of Iran and considered favorably visits by other political leaders of the area to Iran in order to further comprehend the Islamic revolution.

GHAZALI ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES, TIES WITH SAUDIS

PM000553 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 Apr 84 p 3

[Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie interviewed by Ibrahim Birri -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How does Malaysia stand on the question of the Middle East and Lebanon?

Answer: Ever since its independence 27 years ago Malaysia has been supporting the Palestinian cause and other Arab causes. Malaysia always supports Palestinian and Arab rights. From time to time the Israeli enemy creates and complicates problems. Israel has been planted in the heart of the Arab world as an aggressor and is like a bone in the throat. I believe that the Lebanese problem is not the main problem. It is merely an extension of the Palestinian problem.

Question: How do you view Iraqi-Iranian developments?

Answer: Malaysia is a member of the good offices committee charged with promoting a solution to that war between the two fraternal Muslim neighbors. We are doubly sad these days for two reasons. The first is our failure to achieve a solution satisfactory to both sides, and the second is the death of the late President Ahmed Sekou Toure which has intensified our sadness, sorrow and helplessness. We have not lost hope or faith, however, in the wisdom of the Islamic leaders. We are now awaiting further instructions and initiatives from the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization].

Question: How does Malaysia view the Zionist entity's idea of having the foreign embassies moved to occupied Jerusalem?

Answer: I think it very regrettable that voices have been raised in certain circles recently calling for the transfer of foreign embassies from Tel Aviv to holy Jerusalem. I believe that it is as irresponsible to even raise such voices as the idea itself is irresponsible. I mention in particular the recent calls for the transfer of the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Should such a thing happen, Malaysia's reaction would be very severe. It is really regrettable that such ideas have become part of the U.S. electioneering games. How could the United States allow such issues as life, death, and Arab and Muslim rights to become a game played by a handful of people in the Zionist propaganda campaigns in the U.S. elections? It is indeed irresponsible of these people to embark on this course. The reaction of the Islamic states and peoples and of the ICO will be firm.

Question: What is the extent of economic and human cooperation between Malaysia and Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Generally speaking there is close and fruitful cooperation between Malaysia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Government, through the Saudi Development Fund, has financed a number of development projects in Malaysia such as the medical school and other medical institutions and clinics. As I have said, there is cooperation between the two fraternal and Islamic countries. I can say most emphatically that the bilateral relations between the two countries are more than excellent, especially between the peoples of Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.

AGRAVA BOARD TO ASK IMELDA MARCOS TO TESTIFY

OW130407 Hong Kong AFP in English 0302 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Manila, April (13 AFP) -- Imelda Marcos, the powerful wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, tops the list of about 20 remaining witnesses invited to testify before the board probing Benigno Aquino's murder, the board has announced. The board also told reporters last night that the opposition leader's close-in military escorts when he was shot at Manila Airport last August 21 would be among the last to testify, and that the hearings may end before the May 14 parliamentary election. "We're doing our best to be able to do that," Board Chairwoman Corazon Agrava said when asked if the hearings were likely to be over before the crucial polls for the 200-seat National Assembly.

Mrs Agrava said cancellations and postponements of hearings may occur again, and that "in deference" to this mainly Catholic nation's observance of Holy Week "we probably will have to lose (next) week." Board members said they could not tell how long it would take the board after its last hearing to prepare its report, which is to be simultaneously released to the public and the government, but agreed that one month would be "too short." President Ferdinand Marcos created the board by decree last October after a commission of elderly jurists he set up to investigate his political archrival's murder resigned due to widespread doubts over its impartiality.

The board said last night still had "no theory" and that it had yet to evaluate all the evidence it had amassed, but board members have dropped cautious hints that they may already know Mr Aquino's killer. Mrs Agrava said the board had questioned 150 witnesses in 83 public and closed-door hearings since it went to work last November 3, and that the number of probe exhibits had reached 317, with many exhibit numbers including several subletters.

According to board counsel Andres Narvasa, foreign and local experts may be invited by the board to help evaluate the evidence when it buckles down to work on its final report after the last hearing.

LAUREL'S REASONS FOR DROPPING DEBATE ASSAILED

HK121349 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), withdrew today his challenge to President Marcos for a radio-TV debate between them upon being informed the Chief Executive "is sick." "We have been reliably informed that Mr Marcos is very sick," Laurel said. "I am therefore, withdrawing the challenge I made for the two of us to debate on nationwide radio and TV.

Mr Laurel's statement saying that he was withdrawing his challenge to President Marcos to a debate because the president is reportedly sick shows how totally out of touch with reality is the opposition, particularly Mr. Laurel. The opposition has always lived in a dream world where they kept hoping that their long and bitter frustration over their political impotence and paralysis would be terminated by a supernatural act or by the intervention of foreign powers or by voodoo. Since none of these has materialized, the opposition has now decided to ignore reality completely and has embraced fantasies and illusions. Soon we will see Mr Laurel sticking pins into a doll of Mr Marcos. What has happened simply is that Mr Laurel finally realized how silly was his posturing in challenging the president of the Philippines to a debate. But instead of graciously admitting this, he has backed out with an even sillier explanation.

MRS MARCO BLAMES OPPOSITION FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

HK090707 Guezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The first lady says the opposition is partially to blame for the economic crisis, for campaigning here and abroad against government development efforts. Speaking at a KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] rally in Quezon City, she lashed back at the opposition for discrediting the Philippines in the eyes of foreign banks to the detriment of the economic growth of the country.

[Begin Mrs Marcos recording -- passages in slantlines in Tagalog] The opposition could have prevented all of our main problems last year and today, during this year. /They are the ones who started most of our economic problems. They have shamed us before all the foreign banks, and before the more than 400 [words indistinct]. They have shamed us abroad, they have urged governments abroad, and the Government of the United States, not give any loans to the national Government of the Philippines. They have shouted out that no one must help the Philippines. They do not want any money given to Marcos, who only wants to give this money to the needy. These people are not patriots, these are enemies of the Philippine race; these are not worthy opponents of President Marcos or of the candidates. These people are opponents of the suffering Filipino people and of our flag. They are not Filipinos, because they do not love our race and nation. / [end recording]

Meantime, fresh teams of uniformed and plainclothes Manila policemen will be fielded in Quiapo, Manila, tonight. They will ensure the security of the proclamation rally of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Metro Manila candidates.

MARCOS CALLS OPPOSITION 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO POOR

HK120704 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The president lashed out yesterday [11 April] against the rich in the opposition. He said they pose a serious threat and danger to the poor people and the whole country. The president hit the opposition yesterday in proclaiming the four KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates in Laguna. According to President Marcos, the government's program for the poor is being opposed by the opposition who want to impose their will on the people. He cited as examples of this the opposition efforts to pressure the United States to stop all assistance to the country. He said the poor people in the whole nation are the ones being affected by that effort of the opposition. In his remarks, the president said the opposition, in trying to disrupt the program to help the poor, will be actually fighting the government and the president as head of government.

Meanwhile, the opposition turned the tables on the KBL on the issue of helping the poor people. Former Senator Rene Espina, who is UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] secretary general, said the truly rich are actually with President Marcos, while the poor are with the opposition. Espina said many rich people such as the Yulos and others, are with President Marcos. He also charged it is the administration that is begging for American aid.

FOREIGN PARLIAMENTARIAN TO OBSERVE ELECTIONS

HK121304 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The visit of about 50 to 60 foreign parliamentarians who will observe the May 14 Batasang Pambansa election is expected to boost the various measures adopted by the authorities to insure free, clean and honest balloting and to prevent irregularities in the counting of votes and the canvas of election returns.

Batasan Secretary-General Antonio de Guzman said yesterday that reports from the Philippine Embassies in West Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada and the United States indicated that parliamentarians and lawmakers from those five countries have accepted the invitations extended by the Batasan for them to come to the Philippines and observe the coming polls. The Batasan is still awaiting the reply from the parliaments of Japan, Australia and France.

The visiting solons are scheduled to arrive May 11. They are expected to stay until May 17. "The visitors are at liberty to go to any place in the country" De Guzman said. "They are also free to dialogue with the opposition, including the advocates of an election boycott."

De Guzman said the Batasan had suggested to the visiting parliamentarians that they observe the electoral processes in reported opposition bailiwicks like the cities of Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Legaspi and Zamboanga as well as Metro Manila and central Luzon. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador H. Laurel had earlier said the projected visit of the foreign parliamentarians was all right, "provided that they are not herded into KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] show windows and will be free to go any where in the country."

COMELEC COUNTERS UNIDO CHARGES OF EXCESS PRINTING

HK130818 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has ordered former Senator Ernesto Maceda, the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] campaign manager, to substantiate his accusation that the poll body has purchased paper rolls for ballot printing in excess of the required paper rolls. The poll body gave Maceda until 1700 today [13 April] to present his evidence.

The Comelec chairman, Vicente Santiago Jr, said that Maceda's charge is of a serious nature, with such grave and far-reaching consequences that it must be given precedence over other cases. Santiago set aside the Comelec agenda for the day so that the poll body and the public can hear Maceda. In issuing the order to Maceda, the Comelec chairman deplored the fact that Maceda, being a lawyer, could have been so reckless in making the serious accusation without verifying the facts and without proof. Chairman Santiago said Maceda's charges have undermined the credibility of the Comelec and the election it is tasked to supervise. Maceda has charged that the Comelec has purchased paper for printing ballots with an excess of 50 rolls sufficient to print 10 million extra ballots.

Meantime, in Quezon City, the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates, led by Vice Governor Ismael Mathay Jr, said the opposition should prove the charges of rampant registration of flying voters and institute court action to exclude them. Mathay said the proper action is to take the issue to court instead of publicity without any proof. Mathay made the statement after addressing the Thursday Club of Quezon City yesterday [12 April]. NAMFREL [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] also alleged that registered flying voters in Metro Manila would reach 400,000 to 600,000.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES LIMITED ROLE OF MILITARY

HK121400 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Apr 84 p 6

[Column by Apolonia Batalla: "Military's Role"]

[Text] An account of Gen. Ver's testimony before the Agrava board includes the following passage, "Ver laughed off reports that he was also feared by the president."

Probably, it was only natural that the question came up. In the days when the president was reported to be ailing, it was rumored that he was being dictated upon by the military.

For some time now, some scholars have been drawing up scenarios in which the government is controlled by the military. So, when the top military man appeared at a hearing at which the public was free to ask questions of the witness, the intriguing question had to be asked.

There are several reasons why the president cannot be controlled by the military. First of all, he was very careful in choosing the most important officers. He made sure that they were men who had long been loyal to him. We think personal loyalty was not enough. He made sure that he could control them all the time, and this goes for all other important officers who were not as close to him as the top brass. There are certain instruments of control available to an administrator and we think the president has been using them to ensure the cooperation of the Armed Forces, which have grown to about 300,000 men.

In the second place, there is the tradition and the law of civilian supremacy. There has never been an instance where a military officer suddenly switches to an important civil position, much less to the presidency, unlike in a few countries where generals suddenly become the head of government.

It is also traditional that the minds of young military officers are trained to submit to civilian authority. That is why military officers are generally respectful of civilian officials.

In the places where the military have become relatively more powerful, they have become so because they act in compliance with orders from a civilian authority. Their roles are always defined by orders from civilian authority, if not by the Defense Minister or by the president himself. The powers of the military during martial law came from the president.

For a time, there was uncertainty about the role of the military during a transitory period. This was before the recent amendment of the Constitution that restored the vice presidency and abolished the executive committee. It was held possible that if the executive committee could not exercise its powers as caretaker on account of squabbles within its ranks, the military would take over.

One wonders if, in that event, the Armed Forces could act as one in exercising full control of the government, since that would be unconstitutional and the military were not prepared to exercise the powers.

The application of the doctrine of civilian supremacy is not, of course, limited to the military. While the military are trained to submit to civilian authority -- the commander-in-chief -- the population is brought up on the doctrine of the military's limited part in government. It would be infinitely difficult for the population to submit to a contrary arrangement, especially after the experience with martial law.

The purpose of minimizing any scenario that points up the probability of a military government is simply to do justice to the Armed Forces, which are made up of people who do not aspire to be masters of the land. In that respect, they are a copy of the armed forces in the advanced democracies. There is no chance a military junta will come into being to call the shots in this country.

SIPOCOT VICE MAYOR, OTHERS KILLED BY TERRORISTS

OW121301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] As NPC [National People's Army] liquidation squad was alleged to be behind the slaying of Vice Mayor Rosita Villafuerte of Sipocot, Camarines Del Sur.

Military officials said the victim had long been on the terrorists' hit list because of her staunch anti-NPC stand and open support for the military in the area. This was confirmed by a certain (Salvador Vagas), a terrorist now in the custody of the military in Bicol.

Mrs Villafuerte, who is the sister-in-law of assemblyman Luis Villafuerte, was gunned down last Wednesday during a political meeting in barangay Maluban in Sipocot. Two other persons were killed in the attack.

NPA COMMANDER, BODYGUARD KILLED IN SORSOGON

OW101407 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Camp Crame says a top commander of the New People's Army [NPA] and his bodyguard were killed in a clash in Sorsogon.

The Armed Forces released a report from the Sorsogon command identifying the slain NPA commander as a certain (Mohico), also known as (Capolano), [name indistinct], and (Belato). (Mohico) was reportedly responsible for NPA atrocities in Sorsogon in the past few months. The group was believed to have been behind the ambush last December of members of the 257 PC [Philippine Constabulary] company and the ambush tried last March 24 on LT Col (Rodolfo Garcia Jr), Sorsogon PC chief.

MARCOS ORDERS RELEASE OF DETAINED DEMONSTRATORS

HK120918 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos today ordered the release of twelve demonstrators detained on charges of inciting to sedition. Malacanang [presidential palace] said the move was for humanitarian considerations and in line with the government's policy of reconciliation. The president's action was based on the recommendation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, with the concurrence of the city fiscal of Manila who is prosecuting the charges against the detainees. Details on that story from Bert Asyge:

[Begin recording] Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said the president's order of release, however, is without prejudice to the prosecution of the cases against the detainees in court. Ordered released were Ferdinand Galvez, Alfredo Dy, Ildefonso Elarma, Jonathan Milan, Cesar Sales, Lorenzo Listana, Elpidio Matillas, Fernando Olarte, Pedrito Friginal, Fernando Jocson, Francisco Regad III, and Rey Lancha. The detainees are mostly students in their late teens and early twenties, and workers as well as third-time offenders. They were arrested by elements of the western police district last 20 November along T.M. Kalaw Street, Ermita, during the illegal march rally to the U.S. Embassy. Charges of inciting to sedition were filed against them before the regional trial court in Manila, Branch 23, on 5 December last year, following the issuance of a preventive detention action order against them. [end recording]

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